

ASSESSING NEWT GINGRICH • MURDER IN A SUBURB

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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# Maclean's

## INSIDE STORIES

Why *Prime  
Time News* fired  
Pamela Wallin



How CTV  
pulled the  
plug on  
Keith  
Morrison













# OPENING NOTES



## FASHION FAUX PAS

Happy days. Fashion is finally returning to the '70s. This spring's retro look is proper, pretty and ladylike, with knee-length hemlines, high heels and curve-emphasizing girdles. But there is one ironic twist in the '70s flashback—what was once considered a fashion faux pas is now chic. The rules said to be clear—only men would wear belly pants in their late, early '60s. But now men wear them in daytime and nobody would wear jeans with spike heels. But "there are no rules now," says Jane Mottley, fashion editor at the *Montreal Gazette* who reports that last week she saw a runway model with 36 or 40 glittering belly pants in her late. "They looked kind of cute," she added, "and kind of silly." While some women will share Mottley's ambivalence to what she calls "hooker fashion," others will be swept by the low-cut. Notes the longtime fashion journalist, "Everybody can afford the tacky tastes."

Bobby pins, socks with pom-poms, Yeezy!



## THE BRATS' LAMENT

People who grow up as "brat boys"—those whose parents' opinion is the only one that counts—say they've just moved from home to home in Canada and the U.S.—were perpetually the new kids on the block. That often resulted in feelings of isolation, loneliness and being different. But now, through the Internet, they can communicate with those who had similar childhoods. David Eadie, 42, whose father was in the air force, has set up the bulletin board on military-brats. "They didn't just grow up alone, the attitudes were," says the Ottawa-based Eadie.

Now a communications consultant. With 300,000 Canadians having been raised in military households, he says their experiences are a vast and proud source of information about a group with a true social affinity. About 35,000 brat boys have contacted the new group since Eadie established it in February, many trying to contact lost friends. Others were just yearning to hear from those who perceive the same mysterious wall between them, school and society. "We didn't know we were different until we hit every street," says Eadie. Brats of a brother log on together.



Eadie: 'We didn't know we were different'

## OFFERING SAGE ADVICE

A white shirt and tie sits on his head. A pole of thin metal sticks stands behind him, topped with a row of beaded leather flow past other students. For the past two years, without Peter, an Ottawa Indian, has been a "resident elder" of Ottawa's Carleton University, providing spiritual guidance to hundreds of students. His appointment is necessary to Peter, 35, who likes to tell students that he is as old as the little finger on his hand. He is a spiritual leader, which means he is not a religious leader. He need only drop by his cramped campus office, where the elder, who previously was a scholar in residence at the school, never tires of telling stories from traditional myths that inspire him to dance to earth-lore good food. And his discussions range from sage to spirituality. "It's wide open," says Peter. "The laughter, the energy and spiritual medicine." And Peter's popularity extends well beyond Carleton's student population to students of all ages. "Most universities should have people like him," says 24-year-old anthropology major Jason Trow. "He listens and treats everyone as an important person." A true case of native intelligence.



Robinson is a 30-year-old married mother

## STAND-INS

When actor Dan Aykroyd arrived in Toronto last year to film *Getting Away With Murder*, who did the former showman call to ask for help? His crew! The screen and stage giant Marilyn Robinson.

who offers a line of heavy, long and short-term rentals—the kind of houses that go for up to \$25,000 a month. The source of these painful days leads to be wealthy owners who are traveling for a few months, or executives shifted out of Toronto for a few years. Robinson has specialized in renting luxury houses for 15 years, but her focus was corporate relocations. However, that has changed in the past three years with the booming Toronto film industry now providing about 50 percent of her clientele. While the stars are a demanding crowd, their heavy party appetites appear to be exaggerated. Robinson says that she has met yet had a request for a house with a bar, dance floor or disco ball. "Anyone wrapping up a 12- to 14-hour day of shooting wants to relax in a casual, relaxed setting," she explains. William Hart, for instance, needed a house with a swimming pool in a tropical neighborhood. With Hollywood film companies continuing to look north—thanks to the low Canadian dollar and solid technical expertise—Robinson sees the star-studded business continuing to grow. Her next challenge: finding housing for crew and cast of Norman Jewison's recent film, *Boys*, starring Gerard Depardieu and Whoopi Goldberg. Auditions start this week.

## TABULATING ANCIENT SCORES

Year Street has returned home to move its words—and the Canada-Spanish war provides no exception. The British newspapers have stretched the tables of the Spanish fleet, while others siding with Canada in its attempts to curb overfishing in the waters of the Grand Banks outside Canadian waters. In one way readers were left undecided about which side to support in the transatlantic dispute. In *Da Vinci* even not a subtle guide to "tell" who your true friends are. Some examples on the article, "Spain's dilemma?"

Cape Breton Island and since then we have had only five and a half centuries of unity, concord and mutual respect.

**AT SEA:** We should not be surprised at the article of Spanish fishermen, far they lie in reality with the whole threat of Spanish fishermen. Arrived as the Spanish Armada, which was defeated in August 1588, two other armadas, in 1597 and 1695, were captured by storms.

**WARTIME:** Canada declared war the same way as Britain in the First World War. On August 4, 1914, Mackenzie King, the Canadian prime minister, said: "We will stand by King [Britain's king]." Canada was as good as her word.

**WARTIME:** In the First World War, Spain was neutral. Between 1939 and 1945, Spain was officially neutral.

Edited by BARBARA WICKINGS

# PASSAGES

**DECEASED:** (L-R) Billie Holiday, 33, co-founder in 1932 with her older brother, John, of the Canadian film club of which she and her husband were good friends at a Toronto movie house. The film presented during the Depression of the 1930s in our own minds that they were more than just a young man and woman. In fact, Holiday was 33 years old when she was 33 years old. Holiday watched her three children fight for control of the 400-acre estate that once claimed that more than two-thirds of Canadian lived less than a 15-minute drive from his 10 acres.



**GUARDED:** Former Billie Holiday, 30, of any wrongdoing in "indiscretions" taking a banned substance in a civil remedy, by the sport's international governing body, at a meeting in Germany. The decision means that Holiday, who was stopped at her hotel, need a drug test, a Panchromatic Games after taking a drug test, to enter into Games competition.

**APPOINTED:** Former P.E.I. Liberal premier Joe Ghis, 50, to the province's Supreme Court by federal justice minister Allan Rock. Ghis, premier from 1986 to 1990 and then federal Minister of Justice in Ottawa, replaces Allan Rock (1994-1995), another former Liberal premier (1994-1995), who resigned last December.

**CONVICTED:** Francisco Dumas, 35, of trying to assassinate President Bill Clinton when he was in the White House. He was sentenced to the last October by a Washington jury that rejected his insanity plea.

**DECEASED:** Irish Paper 73, the secretary of the British member of the Irish Labour Union, Pierre LeBlanc, in a Brussels hospital after a heart attack. A Jewish refugee from Poland in the Second World War. Paper came to Canada in 1950s in the early 1970s.

**UPHOLD:** A two-year suspended sentence for Glenister Pecher, 41, who stabbed Monica Seles, 23, in the back during a 1993 tennis tournament in Hamburg, Germany. Judge Gernard Giesing said the stabbing was the product of an "obsessive personality" and that Pecher poses no further threat to society. Seles, the number 1 player at the time, has not played competitively since the attack by Pecher. A sister of Seles's died last, Scott Giesing, the current number 1.

**DECEASED:** Legendary golf instructor Harvey Penick, 90, whose 1981 *Book of Golf* and wisdom became the best-selling selling sports book when he was 87, in his Austin, Tex., home.

## BEST-SELLERS

- FIC/THR**
1. *The Detective: Prophecy*, James Van Der Zant (1)
  2. *Our Choice*, John L. Cole (2)
  3. *A Day's Life*, John L. Cole (3)
  4. *Reluctantly: The Story of the Borden Family*, Jean F. Goss (4)
  5. *The Fourth Deadly Sin*, David Copperfield (5)
  6. *Whispering*, John L. Cole (6)
  7. *Black, White, Yellow*, John L. Cole (7)
  8. *Angel at Death*, John L. Cole (8)
  9. *Strangers*, John L. Cole (9)
  10. *Deception*, John L. Cole (10)

## NONFICTION

1. *An Anthropologist at Work*, Steven Scalet (1)
2. *Shooting the Wagon*, Leslie McLaughlin (2)
3. *Close to the Edge*, Sarah Roberts (3)
4. *More and More in the Business*, John Gray (4)
5. *On the Edge*, John Gray (5)
6. *Monkeys in the Rainforest*, David Copperfield (6)
7. *The Last Days*, Richard Proulx (7)
8. *Breaking the Surface*, Greg Leighton (8)
9. *Big Fish*, John Gray (9)
10. *Living Right*, John Gray (10)

Copyright by David Scalet

## POP MOVIES

- Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box office receipts during the weekend of Feb. 26-28, 1995.
1. *Twelve Days* (1995) \$21,498
  2. *Outbreak* (1995) \$18,498
  3. *Deliverance* (1995) \$18,498
  4. *My Sister's Wedding* (1995) \$18,498
  5. *Paradise* (1995) \$18,498
  6. *Twelve Days* (1995) \$18,498
  7. *Pulp Fiction* (1995) \$18,498
  8. *My Sister's Wedding* (1995) \$18,498
  9. *Twelve Days* (1995) \$18,498
  10. *Twelve Days* (1995) \$18,498

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# You Have Six People For Dinner And No Time To Make Dessert... What Do You Do?



Take a Sara Lee Pound Cake from the freezer and slice it into three, lengthwise. Then, take some fresh fruit - such as strawberries - and some whipped cream or other topping, and spoon about a third of the cream and the berries onto each layer of cake. Top with additional cream and fruit, and voila! Your own fabulous fresh fruit fantasy, made in minutes.

When your guests ask who made this delicious dessert, just look them straight in the eye and say "Me!"



## AN AMERICAN VIEW



# The Simpson trial: a must TV watch

BY FRED BRUNING

Now in its third month, the trial of O.J. Simpson shivers below the surface of America's body politic like an immense and vulgar tumor. It hangs on light so white. We watch the drama greedily, but in the weeks—the very weeks—rather furiously adhere their reflections to steep windows. Those who claim animosity are deflated. Like everyone else, the bright-lights know the late color of the house guest Kato Kaelin and the nationality of the mail Rosa Lopez and the background of defense attorney Johnnie Cochran. When a corner to this particular "trial of the century" (there have been others, of course) the nation is guilty by association.

Then before proceedings started in January, Americans were lying about their "O.J." obsessions. Primetime lawyers had been playing since summer and, to the shame of baseball, we watched Simpson till our eyes burned. Few admitted to boredom in fact, however, because the white affair was so timely and common—so much of what we knew. When ABC News took a poll in January, 54 per cent of those responding said enough was enough; they were sick of the Simpson business. Once the showtime at Los Angeles got under way, however, TV ratings indicated 12 million American households were to the trial—about the same as for soap operas—so who was watching, anyway? Twisted and curious, you bet. It didn't get any better than this.

The spectacle has awe-inspiring powers. People talk about the trial like a war map phase. In the grip of something strong and mysterious, they surrender. Somewhere, self-help groups employing the 12-step program mainly are being formed. "My name is Joe, and I am an O.J. addict." Much has been said, when the jury is just five back into the courtroom and delivers its verdict. Americans will endure the sweat and cramps of

*Somewhere, self-help groups employing the 12-step program surely are being formed. 'My name is Joe, and I am an O.J. addict.'*

withstand. What will we do without prosecutors Marcia Clark and Christopher Darden, without Cochran and the defense "dream team," without Judge Lance Ito, with out the defendant himself—the handsome, bearded O.J. Simpson?

Monitored by each printed figure, the nation may plunge into a convulsed funk more severe than when Elton overland an peanut butter and banana. In case of a hung jury, a retrial would be a possibility—but don't count on it. Bounding on a jury answered by police, you would be like leading Remington in the Adrenaline. The prudent will begin relaxing video games or watching pinballs. A terrible number of hours will have to be filled.

This is so true for a lecture on the distinct odors of modern life, however. Discretion is in control of American culture as shared notions of self-reliance and frontier justice. Trivia is our infatigable posture. In last fall's elections, only 38 per cent of those eligible bothered to vote. Purty as a result of that put-their-tantrum, neuroscience politicians sweat into effort and promptly chased a molecule. Now, people are yelling about the results, but on election day many citizens were otherwise occupied—conversing with

peaches, surfing the Internet, searching for the Transsexual Cup of Capricorn—and did our leaders in courtship their democratic franchise. So, yes, we are a nation ensnared with the absurd and inconsequential, but the Simpson affair has been a rare apparition in this regard. Despite gushy caricatures, media madness and inevitable pop culture spin-offs, the unfolding case has unexpected folk. Trivial pursuit? Perhaps. But

The trial is not simply a cheap attention melodrama, or the latest headline on the supermarket tabs, or a board game (sure enough there is an "O.J." board game), or another previous legal analysis concerning on Larry King Live. Whatever its daily ruminations, the case is a provocation—remarkable and the thinking. Americans serious about their citizenship should make no apologies for sitting back on the couch and watching the far show. Those who thought the Los Angeles confrontation was just a Lo-Lolaland version of the old World Tennis should inform themselves and pay attention. This isn't about, among other things.

Considered for inventing too much importance in the case, our fundamental mistake was in not assigning importance enough. We have named the past from the past. The Simpson trial is about the death of two people and the uncertain future of a third, but even that relatively truth remains only part of the story. What viewers are afforded in daily trial coverage is a rare look at how things work in the latter days of the American century—how celebrity status obscures privilege, how wealth distorts the quality of justice, how race informs all aspects of national life, how power is easily corrupted, how terribly little it takes to bend the trial mechanism that separates civil behavior from the unacceptable.

Early loss in the proceedings—the frequent address, and separation between attorneys, and gaps from the witness stand, and admissions from the bench, and shadow of a smile on the defendant's face—in the outline of America. Our hopes and fears are equally embodied in this outrageous West Coast scandal. The trial is a window into the world about the impact of an enterprise so globally and suggestive.

If it takes a million-dollar money to buy a fair trial, what about the rest of us? O.J. Simpson's lawyers cannot save him, how will black Americans prosper (even if he is acquitted, will cynicism triumph)? Beyond the twisted face of Simpson's will, will battered women face the world? Will police departments everywhere be tempted by the attempts to secure L.A. cops? Will he witness them all the more inevitable? Will he be somehow cheapened? Will justice be served or misused?

In ways perhaps a few unimagined, the Simpson matter case exceeds its own boundaries. It demands that we look not only at the prosecution, the defense and the accused party—but at our neighbor and America, too. Beyond the lawyerly logic and the neuroscience, there is something essential and far reaching. The shame core is in denoting the Simpson trial but to ignoring it.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Norwalk* in New York.



Once, the losses and setbacks in Canada's latest ventures of a political rivalry play seemed so easy to identify. To many disgruntled Canadians in the last weeks of the 1993 federal election campaign, long days exemplified the excesses of the Progressive Conservative government, more than the uneasy lull with which they rashed through a \$300-million plan to privatize Toronto's Pearson International Airport and redevelop two of its three terminals. There was the issue of who benefited most: one of the biggest contract recipients, Donald Matthews, was a former Tory party president, while many of the lobbying contacts by firms were also well-known Tories. There were questions about the deal itself at other airports, the federal government backed coastal community business groups to run its not-for-profit airport authorities. Why not do the same for Pearson? And there was the timing: the formal approval of the deal in Oct. 7, 1993, came less than three weeks before the Oct. 25 election. That broke a tradition that outgoing governments should not make long-term decisions after elections are called. The deal was, in the phrase of the incoming Liberal transport minister, Ding Young, "a coupist."

But if all that was so straightforward, why does the alternative to a coalition, campaign and majority anti-Progressive Conservative majority after the Liberals came to power and followed through on a campaign promise to audit the deal, face their own share of embarrassments, controversies and questions. The embarrass-

ments include the revelation that Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, while in private law practice in 1989-1990, was consulted by Jack Matthews, the son and business partner of Don Matthews. Since then, Jack Matthews' law firm, along with other firms, provided advice on the privatization process, including suggestions on how to win support for the measure from the Liberal party. Chrétien denies those allegations, and his denials are supported by lawyer Paul LaFarge, who was present on Matthews' behalf for most of the 30-minute meeting.

Another controversy centers on the Liberal legislation, Bill C-22, that is being used to kill the deal. The legislation removes the right of aggrieved parties, such as the Matthews, to sue the government for compensation. That is necessary, Young said in an interview last week, because without such a measure, Canadian taxpayers might have to pay up to \$445 million in compensation claims to lobbyists, contractors and others he describes as "people who power down a rail, never had an inch of asphalt or raised a notch of steel." Added Young: "I don't give a good God damn, that's never going to happen" instead, the government, based on advice from industry department analysts, is offering a maximum of \$30 rail loan compensation payments.

In fact, Young—who is both revered and reviled



**Ding Young**, Progressive Conservative Minister of Transport, says the deal is "a coupist."

within political circles in Ottawa for his relentlessly blunt manner—does not hesitate to say that the government's action in cancelling the deal amounts to a breach of contract. Said Young: "We know we've broken the contract, torn it apart, as whenever terms you want—we don't need the court to tell us that. What we're concerned about is that the government [has] decided that it is not in the public national interest to proceed with this contract."

But critics of the legislation, including a co-sponsor of the 34,000-member Canadian Bar Association, also condemn it as a violation of the country's Bill of Rights. A brief prepared by the CBA's constitutional and human rights section last November concluded that the bill "violates the rule of law and Canada's international obligations in that it denies access to the courts." It also concluded that the bill "may infringe sections of the Bill of Rights in that it a court finds that the Pearson contractors have violated

## The Liberals now face their own embarrassments over privatizing Pearson airport



Pearson deal or if not, the result is the same. The issue is to end the delay and get the improvements at Pearson up and running."

That is no small consideration. Pearson is the country's biggest and busiest airport, processing an average of 21 million passengers a year, or \$7,000 a day. That is a constant of all Canadian passenger traffic, along with 40 per cent of the country's air cargo. More than 100 aircraft from about 50 international airlines take off and land daily. But signs from the airport are not all good news and forecasts, and Transport Canada engineers say that some structural, such as parking garages, are in such poor shape that it would make much more sense to demolish and rebuild than to repair existing facilities. In the proposed deal, the developers undertook to spend \$700 million overhauling the airport's older facilities. Using an accounting model agreed by the federal Treasury Board, they announced to pay Ottawa \$217 billion over the 55-year life of the contract, calculated to be \$4 billion more than the government would have received if it maintained ownership. In return, the consortium expected its own profit over the same period to amount to \$3.5 billion.

But will the issue of compensation for the rolled contract be resolved, it will be almost impossible for the new government designated airport operator, the Greater Toronto Airports Authority, to raise the money it needs on money markets while the possibility of lawsuits against the airport reverts. Says Young: "You would have to be crazy to ask the airport authority to try to raise money under these conditions."

But if it is true that many of the people whose the Liberals opposed would be most afraid of a public inquiry, in fact, among the most vocal supporters of the idea. Among them: Tory members of the Senate, and Don and Jack Matthews. "We don't put up with the idea of an independent inquiry—we demand one," says Gordon Fisher, the lawyer representing the companies owned by consortium officials. "We think that the issue is a closed publicly, the more it will be clear that this deal the Liberals signed was clean, aboveboard and good for everyone."

So far, the only inquiry was conducted by Robert Niason, the former Ontario Liberal leader and Chrétien's intimate asked by Prime Minister shortly after the election to investigate the deal. After a 30-day investigation, Niason wrote a report suggesting that the contract was "adequately arrived at with a flawed process and under the shadow of possible political manipulation." As a result, he recommended that it be cancelled. But Niason's report gave no specific evidence of such manipulation. It was also vague in its condemnation of the financial terms of the contract, saying only that the rate it returns to the developers "could, given the nature of the transaction, be viewed as excessive." But several other studies, including one from the department of transport and two by independent firms, analyzed the deal in much more favorable terms.

The transport department report, prepared by senior departmental officials, concluded that the deal would



**Niason-Stewart**, the lead the government can do to hold a public inquiry.

# HARD LANDING



properly rights, it might also find that Bill C-22 made these rights without due process of law." And the Times, who still hold a monopoly in the Senate, have indicated the Liberals and exposed further debate on another issue—the slaying of the non-elected Senate to delay or dilute legislation passed by elected MPs—by delaying passage of the bill. The reason for that action, said John Lynch-Stewart, the Tory leader in the Senate, is that "the government should be allowed to voluntarily strip people of their right to due process. And if the original deal is so bad, the least the government can do is hold a public inquiry to demonstrate why that is the case."

But that is a step the Liberals do not appear willing to take. Last October, Young said he would establish such an inquiry if the Senate Tories failed to pass Bill C-22 unanimously. But the Tories started the Liberals by declaring their support for such an inquiry—with the result that the Liberals have backed off the idea. Since then, Lynch-Stewart said he plans to hold a Senate inquiry into the Pearson deal unless the Liberals agree to establish one first. But for now, Young will not say whether he will agree to appear in front of a Senate inquiry and now wants reluctant to establish a separate inquiry. The reason, for that, he said, is that "whether the God-forsaken Senate is holding up the

promote more respect to the government than would constant public criticism at the airport. When word later that he read the department's report, he disagreed with its conclusions and found it "incomplete."

And although the Liberals explained the trials that many of the key figures in the Province deal with the Tories, several people with Liberal ties were also involved. Two thirds of the Province Development Corp., headed by Jack and Don Matthews, was actually owned by Montreal billionaire Charles Bronfman, whose key adviser, Leo Koller, is a Liberal senator and founder of one of the consortium's two joint-ventures and whom his son has also joined the Liberals. Canada's former senior Liberal, Tony Dwyer (Province Development) made sure to walk both sides of the street very well.

Another key point of contention in the deal was that the deal was actually completed. Dwyer, the lawyer for the Matthews, says the key date is Aug. 27, 1992—the day that the Treasury Board approved the contract. That would mean the deal closed before then Prime Minister Jean Campbell announced the coming election. But Young and senior transport department officials insist that the relevant date is Oct. 7—a month after the election—because that was when the last documents were finally signed.

Perhaps the one thing that most of the principals involved share in common is that they have suffered in one way or another because of the ongoing controversy. The Matthews Group Ltd. was pushed into receivership by its links shortly after the Liberals announced the shelving of the deal. More than 700 people who were making jobs at Province Development Corp. lost their jobs at the same time. Young and some industry analysts suggest that the deal is revealing Province may come to a loss at attractiveness to major airlines as a hub at airport point or other destinations. Taxes acknowledge that public opinion towards the original deal still runs strongly against them, and their stand in the Senate against Bill C-22 has not helped. Lynch still has to deal with the angry protesters of "quality, aerospace and waste support."

For their part, some Liberals also acknowledge that the entire case has proven more controversial and fraught with trouble than they originally anticipated. They were hurriedly and reluctantly by the link to the deal with the Matthews Group—although there is no evidence that the Prime Minister behaved in an improper manner. It also appears likely that any outcome to the Province controversy—whether by passing Bill C-22 or reaching a settlement before that with development partners, police and other stakeholders—will be a Liberal gain or a Liberal gain (a quality takes place), all sides will have the effects of a case that raises many more questions than answers.

ANTHONY WILSON SMITH in Ottawa

## Outport outrage

### Newfoundlanders feel stigmatized by the Red Cross

For the beleaguered residents of Conception Bay North, a string of controversies stirred along Newfoundland's southwestern coast, it was a case of adding insult to injury. Since the collapse of the cod fishery, many of the picturesque villages and towns, with some success, have managed themselves in financial straits. But residents now fear that their efforts may be undermined because of bad publicity over the unusually high incidence of HIV infection in the region. The highest blow yet came last week when the Canadian Red Cross announced that it was cancelling its

In fact, a recent anecdotal survey of sexual practices funded by the provincial government indicates that risky sexual behaviour—including unprotected multipartner encounters and anal sex—is on the rise among Newfoundlanders. The finding is especially disturbing given the money and effort that governments have poured into HIV awareness campaigns—including \$500,000 spent in the Conception Bay North area alone since 1991. "Safe sex still isn't the norm," says Catherine Desroches, the public health director for western Newfoundland. "People seem not to have grasped the fact that's important."

Conception Bay civic leaders, nonetheless, deeply resent the social stigma that has been placed on their region. Hayward Blake, principal of Avonmore College and Dr. Ray Roberts, reports that his students will not wear their previously coveted blue leather team jackets to sporting events in other areas for fear of being teased or teased. Agnes Butler, a Bay Roberts community activist and former Red Cross volunteer, says that her two children, now attending Memorial University in St. John's, share that concern. "They are afraid to say where they come from," says Butler. "Everybody knows it's that AIDS place."

Residents fear that the Red Cross action will only add to the ill feelings. But Red Cross officials and their local clients deny that. David Hincus, mayor of Miramichi, a town of 1,100 located 40 km west of St. John's, says that the Red Cross has done so to "keep them from that AIDS place."

He knows it's that AIDS place."



Hincus, as one will visit the AIDS epidemic in Canada.

local clinics because it could no longer work for the safety of blood gathered there. "I don't think anyone is going to want to come to the AIDS clinic of Canada for their vacation," says David Hincus, mayor of Miramichi, a town of 1,100 located 40 km west of St. John's. "That's what the Red Cross has done to us."

The Red Cross decision was sparked by some weak statistics. While Newfoundland has a relatively low incidence of AIDS—in a province of about 600,000 people, 156 people have tested HIV-positive since 1984—a disproportionate number of those cases, 41, came from the communities of Conception Bay North, where about 50,000 people live. Why the area should be such a hotbed for AIDS is a subject of much speculation. Public health officials say it may stem from the high profile case of Raymond Morneau, a Conception Bay man who was serving as a 19-year-old sex partner for a young woman who was young women by having unprotected sex with him in defiance of a court order in 1990. It has likely been exacerbated, they add, by the fall of some incidents, especially teenagers, to take adequate precautions to avoid infection.



Police plying suspect in a car. The driver never seen since a mermaid killing.

of them, said Lachapelle. "We were making jokes in the back of the police car on the way to the station." They showed a similar lack of concern when they appeared in court on Monday. While the passengers, who turned 13 last month, appeared to be chided by the attention, the two older youths seemed to be enjoying themselves. They raised middle fingers for the television cameras and, according to court officials, played cards as they waited to be formally charged.

They believed that coming to witness the outrage that swept through Moncton's normally quiet western suburbs. "Yesterday, I was shocked. Today, I'm disgusted," said an angry Beauséjour Minor Key Keep. The Troops were well known in the city and well known throughout the community. A niece of Tony Bay, Mtd. Frank Troop arrived in the West Island in 1986 along with his British-born wife. The couple had a daughter, Allison, 23, and a son, Stephen, 33, who is currently dean of McGill University's law school. And until his retirement six years ago, Troop had served continuously as mayor of St. Mary's Anglican Church in Richfield, near his Beauséjour home. There is even a street in Richfield named after him, a winding crescent path behind the town hall. "They were a great couple," recalled Mrs. Elsie, a former Richfield mayor and provincial cabinet minister. "He gave us his church to act as a community centre before we had our own facility. He was a very decent man."

On Friday, about 1,200 people crowded into Moncton's Church of Christ for the wedding ceremony. "We are here because we want to honor and respect Frank and Lynn because in their death they were neither honored nor respected," Canon Barry Clarke told the assembled assembly. Referring to the shock that many of the Troop relatives and neighbors clearly shared, he added that the crowd had gathered to "honor our departed friends that our suburbs are immune to violence and evil. We are here to give our love to someone."

But the wedding ceremony, which was not a funeral, was held under the terms of the Young Offenders Act, were reminded in court that they pleaded not guilty to the murder charges in youth court. But Crown prosecutor Louis Millette-Deslauriers was considering charging the two of the older youths to adult court. There, they would face far stiffer penalties if convicted—a maximum of 10 years in custody instead of three under the Young Offenders Act. Given the public outrage in the wake of the Troops' recent deaths, he doubts the chance would be missed by the aggressive residents of Moncton's once quiet western suburbs.

MARY CLARK in Montreal

## Murder in a suburb

By all accounts, they are three troubled teenagers. Two have had problems with the law before. But now, a history of recurring difficulties at home and at school, that there is nothing in the backgrounds of any of the three youngsters that would cause one to expect the violence that they were last seen accused of committing. For the three boys—high school students aged 13, 14 and 15—each, here two counts of first-degree murder. They were charged in the brutal slaying of retired Anglican priest Bruce Troop, 75, and his 70-year-old wife, Jocelyn, who were shot dead in their deaths at the hands of their suburban Moncton home. And the city police claimed that the couple appeared to have been killed for no other reason than simply, in the words of Moncton Urban Community Police Lt.-Det. Claude Lachapelle, "the hell of it."

"It was completely senseless," declared Lachapelle. "The never seen such a mermaid killing." One of his homicide detectives assigned to the case when the battered bodies of Troop and his wife were discovered last week, Lachapelle said that the couple died soon after their teenage residents of the relatively affluent, largely English speaking suburb of the western end of Moncton almost doubled finding a victim to murder. "They talked about it the night before after one of them said he wanted to kill someone," Lachapelle recounted. "Whether they had known or not, they could have lived alone, especially because he wanted to deliver their newspaper. And that's how they picked them."

The serenity of the murders, as much as the lack of a more understandable motive,

stunned the quiet residential community where the Troops lived and worked for nearly 30 years. Disgraced as they lay in bed early in the morning of Sunday, April 2, the two were beaten to death by an assailant or assailants—apparently wielding a baseball bat. Autopsies suggested that Jocelyn Troop was struck about eight times, including the blows to the head that killed her. Frank Troop died from head wounds as well, but he was also repeatedly hit on the face, chest, arms and hands, suggesting that he may have been trying to fend off his attacker. Hincus described the scene in the couple's bedroom as one of the most gruesome he had ever witnessed. "It was grisly," he said. "There was a lot of blood in there, signs of a lot of violence."

Initially, police thought robbery was the motive for the crime. The Troops' home was in the suburb of Beauséjour that has remained quiet and their car stolen. But investigators were soon in considerable doubt about the truth of the teenagers' alleged story about their eagerness to friends and acquaintances, who promptly informed the police. "The kids came to the station the day after they heard out what happened," said Chief Insp. Paul Doherty. "They thought this was a reprieve, not a punishment for what they had done. It shows that all teenagers in the West Island are like that."

The suspects themselves, however, remained defiant after they were arrested. Two

Three teenagers are charged with the brutal killing of two seniors



Police plying suspect in a car. The driver never seen since a mermaid killing.

of them, said Lachapelle. "We were making jokes in the back of the police car on the way to the station." They showed a similar lack of concern when they appeared in court on Monday. While the passengers, who turned 13 last month, appeared to be chided by the attention, the two older youths seemed to be enjoying themselves. They raised middle fingers for the television cameras and, according to court officials, played cards as they waited to be formally charged.

They believed that coming to witness the outrage that swept through Moncton's normally quiet western suburbs. "Yesterday, I was shocked. Today, I'm disgusted," said an angry Beauséjour Minor Key Keep. The Troops were well known in the city and well known throughout the community. A niece of Tony Bay, Mtd. Frank Troop arrived in the West Island in 1986 along with his British-born wife. The couple had a daughter, Allison, 23, and a son, Stephen, 33, who is currently dean of McGill University's law school. And until his retirement six years ago, Troop had served continuously as mayor of St. Mary's Anglican Church in Richfield, near his Beauséjour home. There is even a street in Richfield named after him, a winding crescent path behind the town hall. "They were a great couple," recalled Mrs. Elsie, a former Richfield mayor and provincial cabinet minister. "He gave us his church to act as a community centre before we had our own facility. He was a very decent man."

On Friday, about 1,200 people crowded into Moncton's Church of Christ for the wedding ceremony. "We are here because we want to honor and respect Frank and Lynn because in their death they were neither honored nor respected," Canon Barry Clarke told the assembled assembly. Referring to the shock that many of the Troop relatives and neighbors clearly shared, he added that the crowd had gathered to "honor our departed friends that our suburbs are immune to violence and evil. We are here to give our love to someone."

But the wedding ceremony, which was not a funeral, was held under the terms of the Young Offenders Act, were reminded in court that they pleaded not guilty to the murder charges in youth court. But Crown prosecutor Louis Millette-Deslauriers was considering charging the two of the older youths to adult court. There, they would face far stiffer penalties if convicted—a maximum of 10 years in custody instead of three under the Young Offenders Act. Given the public outrage in the wake of the Troops' recent deaths, he doubts the chance would be missed by the aggressive residents of Moncton's once quiet western suburbs.

MARY CLARK in Montreal

BRUCE TROOP was shot in St. John's



## The dismissals of Pamela Wallin and Keith Morrison reflect turmoil at the networks

# INSIDE STORIES

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON

**I**n the week of the long leaves in the newsrooms of Canadian television, those who deliver the news were suddenly missing it. One day, Pamela Wallin showed up on the front pages announcing that she has been nicely yielded from her position as co-anchor of CBC's *Prime Time Live*. The next day, Keith Morrison, designated heir to CTV anchorman Lloyd Robertson, announced that he had been fired from his job as co-host of *Canada A.M.* Two anchors cut loose in two days—what an earth was going on? Had the sole, even tempered world of Canadian TV news gone haywire? Wallin and Morrison certainly made it sound that way. Both of them publicly talked about their grievances as if they had been hit by a car that they had just seen coming.

In fact, the dismissals are both the result of long-standing in-trail feuds. Wallin's relationship with the CBC, which moved her away from CTV in 1992, has been rocky almost from the start. According to many CBC insiders, she was constantly at odds with colleagues at *Prime Time Live* (page 39). And she was clearly losing her battle for on-air parity with co-host Peter Mansbridge. Morrison, meanwhile—whose career has shifted from Canada to the United States and back—had been steadily eroding the position of his CTV colleagues. They complained that he was pushing to succeed Robertson sooner than he planned, and straining his schedule by juggling duties at *Canada A.M.* with weekend projects for *American International* (page 30).

Only the most avid conspiracy theorist would conclude that the synchronicity of the two dismissals is anything but a happy coincidence. But both episodes reflect a state of turmoil at two leading networks that are fighting for survival in an increasingly fragmented world of broadcasting. Organizationally, they resemble two wildly contrasting carac-

tures of Canadian federalism: "CTV's problems are exactly the opposite of the CBC's," notes Global TV anchorman Peter Klenz, who has worked at both. "The CBC is the great, monolithic, bureaucratic eternal empire; CTV is a cutting-edge co-op, the whippersnapper boy of all the member groups that own it. CTV is like the former Yugoslavia; CBC is more like an authoritarian state."

But in both cases, the rapidly rising of the news is a serious weakness. And on the threshold of a 500-channel universe, news anchors are under greater pressure to serve as brand names for the network, custodians of viewer loyalty. "They are the embodiment of an otherwise intangible corporate object," observes Peter Sawa, president of Media Buying Services Ltd., one of Canada's largest purchasers of commercial time. "And I think there is some danger that these personalities can be increased. You don't tuck around with a brand image."

Last week's dismissals did seem to indicate a basic tabor of Canadian TV news. Traditionally, the nation's key anchor roles are inherited through a kind of dignified succession, like the job of general governor. That was the way Robertson's torch passed the mantle on to Mansbridge in 1968, and that is how CTV anchor Lloyd Robertson had agreed to make way for Morrison in 1996. If conflicts arose, they tried to remain discreet. "In the old days," says Klenz, "if you were fired, you'd sink into deep holes and get a job elsewhere."

What happened with Wallin, Klenz and Morrison, 47, is more reminiscent of the American jobless, where prestigious anchors are their livelihood in the public spotlight. Of the two dismissals, Morrison is the less dramatic—it is just one more tangent in a relatively unexciting career. But Wallin's fall from grace has broader implications. For the beleaguered CBC, it could not have come at a worse time. A new CBC president, former Tory communications minister Pierre Boudre, had barely taken office. And the network was hemorrhaging from trim budget cuts. On the same day Wallin learned of her fate, the network announced that its Hong Kong and Berlin bureaus would be closed.

Perhaps worst of all, however, is that Wallin's departure comes as yet another spasm in a chronic CBC identity crisis. After the comedy of errors known as "typoconing"—misnaming *The Network* and *The Journal*, moving the evening news to 9 p.m., then moving it back to 10 p.m.—it looked as if the show was finally settling down, at least to the usual routine. CTV spent more than two years mulling the character of "Five at Five." At last, the co-hosts dove up for the day's events with a scintillation of poise, then Mansbridge, 46, a 24-year veteran of the CBC, took over the hard news while Wallin was moved to *Prime Time Live* at the bottom of the hour. Finally, a structure seemed to be in place, one that echoed the old *National Journal* two-step.

But now, with one half of its anchor team severed, CBC's flagship is sent scrambling. "I feel like I've been hit with a baseball bat," says Klenz, sitting at a desk across the hall from where he will replace her—if her position is not eliminated altogether. Obvious candidates include Newsweek's Nancy Wilson and Alison Smith, and CBC Toronto's local news anchor Shelly Cameron. But last week, the CBC newscaster was boxing with news

found reports that Mansbridge's new role could mean more cuts, the controversy could not have come at a worse time.

The soap opera of Wallin's departure certainly posed up last week's numbers, only in the week, CBC overtook CTV as the night's most popular network, with a slightly average of 1.1 million viewers (rated as to 27% of the per cent) more than the week average. 900,000 watched the *Magnus* portion, a 15-per-cent rise. Network executives released the figures on Friday as an internal memo, but it seemed ready for glowing about can easily probably accounted for the increase.

Although Wallin's departure has been cited for celebration among her critics at the network, a number of high profile CBC personalities are alarmed by the instability that it conveys. "It does make the place look a bit shaky," acknowledges former CBC chairman Patrick Watson. "For a lot of viewers, it's going to look like there's been a catastrophe between Peter and Pamela for some reason, a poisoning for poison. It's bad that what is a all the way down, and now that will be very hard to deal with." After hearing of Wallin's demise, veteran CBC broadcaster Ann MacLean (who now hosts *Weekend Update*, a documentary program on Newsweek) said: "This absolutely debilitated that the CBC decided to do this at this time. When the network is so weakened, it would not be an unstable signal." Adds MacLean: "It always comes down to the viewer. Until the viewer is unhappy, as was the case with *Prime Time* at 5 o'clock, you don't change. Or if you do, you do it on a less visible scale." Peter Gervin, host of CBC Radio's *Morning*, says he felt "some

Mansbridge and Wallin, for the beleaguered CBC, making from more cuts, the controversy could not have come at a worse time.

sort of disaster" in Wallis's dismissal. "I was driving down from the cottage when I heard a little flicker of news on the radio and I thought, 'This can't be right.' And it came out in such a nice way or I wouldn't be in the front of the CBC, the radio network in its spirit. And Gaiswold, whose popular show results the most loyal incarnation of the public broadcaster's pan-Canadian mandate, is an on-air leader of the house. "Things are pretty uncertain around here right now," he says. "This is a time when the place desperately needs a new mission—a redefinition and a lift. But for now critical of TV newsroomers, I stand by the CBC. The distance between performance and management seems different from what I see on the outside. There are too many bureaucrats."

What is to be done with the CBC has become another Canadian Riddler's Cube. Like the Constitution. Those with the deepest affection for it, and who root for its survival, are among the harshest critics of the way it is run. And many of those who have evolved in its outer politics consider the bureaucracy to be the most complicated in the industry. "Over there, they just cut up everything, including themselves after a while," says CTV Ottawa bureau chief Craig Oliver, who worked at the CBC for 17 years. "The next person on the line, however, is going to be Perrin Beatty. No way."

Constant upheaval in the CBC bureaucracy has affected programming the way a money divorce affects a family. *Prime Time Live* has its roots in a marriage of convenience between *The National*, the old 10 o'clock news, and *The Journal*, the newsmagazine created in 1985 by former *Maclean's* and *Las Vegas* editor Barbara Frum. Both of them had worked on television from CBC's *As It Happens*. And as the *Journal's* empire grew, sapping the network's resources, it unravelled slowly and resentment within the corporation. But it broke new ground in TV reporting and edited the ratings, while from because the duo of Canadian TV newsmagazines. Since her death in 2003, and the dissolving of *The Journal* the next year, CBC news has never truly



McLean and Beatty, Toronto (left) news anchors are under pressure to serve as brand names for networks, an extension of classic loyalty

repaired this compromise.

For Wallis, Frum was an impossible act to follow, not just as an interviewee, but as a legend. Warmly remembered by those who worked with her, from played sister den mother to her CBC family (and although Frum lived the same isolation of anyone working at the CBC, "she didn't chew out anybody in public," says one former *Journal* reporter). Wallis, however, did not hesitate to express her distaste for the kitchenly incompetence that afflicts the ranks of CBC's back-office and supervisors. Says a close friend and confidante at CTV, "I kept warning her that the CBC is a very different place. You have to build up coalitions there. You've got to lead your friends and get along."

Scripts, interviews, buzz, making, rewrite—and considerations. As each day's role is complicated. It requires the skills of a journalist, an actor and a diplomat. Producers like to think that they share their television, especially at the CBC. And for an independently minded

woman, the environment can be frustrating. "There does seem to be a load of old boys' network there that protects its own," says retired *Globe* news anchor for Toronto, who was the first woman to lead the CBC's national news, on *Gaiswold* in 1979. "But the producers think a show isn't working," adds Toronto, "the anchor is the one who gets pulled or dropped or moved around. It's like being a piece of furniture. They say, 'This piece isn't working. Let's go to the group department and get another.'"

Authors are also surrounded by people who are itching to enter with



Mark, Keith, and Keith: In this month, the network's anchor-masters anchor. Mark is a multi-faceted anchor, the only one of the group that can't

think twice. Toronto, 58, recalls that as her hair was going grey, a *Globe* vice president of news pointedly asked if she was thinking of dying. She made it clear that was not going to happen. "The grey suits me," says Toronto, adding that male anchors are under as much pressure as the women about their appearance. "I believe Lloyd colored his hair. And that Kenneth used to color his—his was grey blond, but sometimes he became kind of strawberry." Toronto, now living in Vancouver, bowed out of the business on her own terms, but says, "I have great empathy for people who are unconsciously dumped."

Madison, 51, knows what it is like. In 1990, the veteran reporter began a three-year contract anchoring the CBC's *Saturday Night News*. She lasted just six months. "I just hated my voice," she says. And Don Gaiswold, her anchor, kept trying to get rid of her anchor. "He'd say, 'Gee, you look younger without them,'" she says. But I cannot give context issues? They also wanted a lot of talking on the show. They wouldn't let me be Ann Madson. Peter [Madson] in *Power*. Finally, thank God, people didn't care if I was laid—I remember when he used to stand in his dressing room."

In the United States, where ratings can make or break a career, overnight, top anchors earn millions of dollars a year; here, no one earns more than a few hundred thousand. But it is still a high-pressure game. Surviving it means making a career out of professional calm. Canadian do not like too much personality to get in the way of their news. The newsmagazine is the medium, and the most transparent the better. Even after all the so-called revolutions in television, the country's most popular and durable anchor is still doing, more or less, what he did in the 1960s—reading the news. "I never dreamed that it would go on the long, multi-Lloyd Robertson, 65, who has spent 35 years in broadcasting. "A lot of it is habit. You become kind of an old cardigan. People get comfortable with you." Asked to pin down the secret of anchoring success, he says, "You get

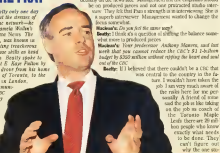
to do with having a personality that doesn't have too many hard edges. You can jump back into conclusions. You have to have ego to do the job, but if you let your ego run you can have huge problems. I've seen people be destroyed in this business because of their ego. They get what they think is power. But you've got to be yourself as part of a team. You've got to know that measured perspective all the time—because it could end at any time."

And that is the kind of work ethic he's been. Goodnight Keith Goodnight Pamela. □

## CBC BOSS PERRIN BEATTY STEPS INTO THE FRAY

It took CBC President Perrin Beatty only one day on the job to learn firsthand about the stress of leading the \$1,000-million public network—he did it with the same old Pamela Wallis's old-fashioned *News* from *Time* News. The former *Time* columnist, 44, was known in Ottawa for his ability at negotiating treacherous political terrain. He will need those skills on the job of the broadcasting corporation. Beatty spoke to *Maclean's* Ottawa Correspondent E. Kay Pickett by cell-phone first week on his first day at his home in Fredericton, N.S., 120 km west of Toronto, to the University of Western Ontario in London, where he was leading his last communications class. Although, the new CBC president was making his way through a storm as he discussed the turbulent weather engulfing the corporation.

**Maclean's:** What do you know in advance of your appointment about the problems between Pamela Wallis and management?



**Beatty:** This provided my arrival. My nomination was effective on April 1. I was told there were discussions over why

**Maclean's:** As your previous boss, Beatty: The president doesn't choose who's going to be on or not, just certainly on the news side. Management felt the emphasis should be on produced pieces and not on unproduced studio interviews. They felt that was a strength in an interviewing. She is a superb interviewer. Management wanted to change the focus somewhat.

**Maclean's:** Do you feel the same way?

**Beatty:** I think it's a question of shifting the balance somewhat more to produced pieces.

**Maclean's:** Your predecessor, Anthony Mearns, said that work that you cannot reduce the CBC's \$1.1-billion budget by \$250 million without ruffling the heart and soul of the CBC.

**Beatty:** I believe that there couldn't be a CBC that was central to the country in the future. I wouldn't have taken the job. I am very much aware of the risks here for me personally. A friend of mine and the job in taking on the job in coming to the Toronto Maple Leafs there are 20 million people who know exactly what needs to be done. They can't figure out why the one who

paid people who doesn't have all the answers has put the job

**Maclean's:** Is the battle for the CBC in the political arena rather than management?

**Beatty:** Every single dollar of public spending is going to have to be justified. The government is going to say there is a trade-off on what we spend on education, our support for farmers or for fisheries, what we spend on policing our streets, what we spend on culture. Each of us is going to defend our priority. To that extent, yes, it is political.

**Maclean's:** When you took over political responsibility for the CBC as minister of communications in 1981, you said you felt like a kid in the candy store. Do you feel like the proprietor now?

**Beatty:** More like a kid in the candy store without any money.

**Maclean's:** The Liberals are taking bigger chunks out of the CBC than your party did, yet the Tories are still being blamed for destroying the network.

**Beatty:** I am out of politics now, and I will be scrupulously fair and keep the opinion to myself on it. I took on the job with my eyes open about the nature of the state of the CBC. It is in impossible to re-define any institution and say it won't be lost.

**Maclean's:** Now and in 1992 that there is no compelling reason for the CBC to do what the commercial networks do. Does that sentiment still hold?

**Beatty:** There's the critical question. I will tell the CBC we're losing the best Canadian drama, the most worthy news and public affairs in the country, the support that has the country to show Canada to Canadians in all the territories.

**Maclean's:** If the CBC went off the air tomorrow, what would be different for Canadians?

**Beatty:** That's the critical question. I will tell the CBC we're losing the best Canadian drama, the most worthy news and public affairs in the country, the support that has the country to show Canada to Canadians in all the territories. We would be losing a network in the market. We would be losing intelligent radio. And we would be losing the one institution that has the country to show Canada to Canadians in all the territories. We would be losing a network in the market. We would be losing intelligent radio. And we would be losing the one institution that has the country to show Canada to Canadians in all the territories.

**Maclean's:** Did you see the CBC do with a nearly reduced budget and workforce?

**Beatty:** It's not a matter of whether the CBC can do that. The CBC must do that.



Did the 'Old Boys' get her, or was she her own worst enemy?

# THE PERILS OF PAMELA

BY SCOTT STEELE

I sounds more like a scenario from *Student Bodies* than one from the halls of Canada's publicly funded broadcaster. Not far from the Northern Plains sitcom, a shrine to the late *CBC* journalist that is the centerpiece of the network's shiny new downtown Toronto headquarters, are the elevators leading up to the offices of *Prime Time News*. There, in a section of the building off-limits to the public, high photographs of the CBC's current politicos at senior sites. Peter Mansbridge is there. Brian Stewart is there. And until early last week, Pamela Wallin was there, too. But within hours of the official announcement that Wallin, hardycore column of the network's flagship *Prime Time News*, had been dumped from her high-profile job on the program's *Magazine* segment, the revision of history began. Somebody had discreetly put her picture off the CBC wall of fame.

But the Kremlin-like intrigue extended well beyond portraits. Viceroy feedback, previously available to some newsmen employees via computer, dropped away early last week for what a CBC spokesman called "a good reason." A serious fault descended on the people's network, as staffers pointed inside themselves about what exactly had happened—and how it was playing. Had Wallin, second to the CBC from *CBC* only 2½ years earlier, fallen victim to a Machiavellian conspiracy by network "Old Boys" who viewed her as a suspicious outsider, an associate of porcupine *CBC* executives blamed for the short-lived "impersonation" of the news to 9 a.m.? Had the outspoken newswoman, and by many *CBC* insiders to be accurately described as "difficult" to work with, sown the seeds of her own demise? Or was it simply a matter of "philosophical differences" between Wallin and *CBC* management over the direction of *Prime Time News* as network brass went out of their way to resist?

The answers are by no means simple. Many *CBC* staffers, leaning right-

Wallin with L. D. Roberts on the set of *Canada A.M.* in 1992 (left), at a tribute party to her leave home last fall; calls from thousands of supporters, but none replacing her *CBC* colleagues



ism in the face of deep budget cuts and newsmen turmoil, declared to speak to reporters. Those who did would do so merely as a "not for attribution" basis. And Wallin, who had Mackenzie's charity at her disposal from *Prime Time* that she had been instructed by her lawyer, Terry O'Sullivan, to avoid her g's and c's, said that she was unable to discuss her version of events. The truth—as proved to be together from interviews with well-placed *CBC* insiders as well as conversations with longtime Wallin friends and associates—appears to be somewhere in a collision of political intrigue and mutual distrust and hostility. In the words of one of Wallin's former *Prime Time* colleagues, it's really "the story of a dysfunctional family."

Unlabeled sources say that although tensions had been brewing at *Prime Time News* for months, the current schism at the "Mother Corp" began to unfold on Thursday, March 26, when chief news officer David Sison ended the newsmen and aired address "Where's Pamela?" declared that Wallin was on the set, Sison headed off to find her. As these close to *Wallin* say, Sison told her simply "There's a meeting at 3 o'clock tomorrow. Be there." But when Wallin asked, "What's that all about?" the answer was succinct, "You and the *CBC*."

Friends say that Wallin had assigned far more time that trouble was also. Originally hired to anchor the news with Mansbridge, she had been moved to the documentary and interview hall of the program when it returned to its 10 p.m. spot last September. Both before and after that shuffle, Wallin openly expressed frustration with the *CBC* newsmen, which, for various reasons, had become a pressure cooker. On Friday, March 31, she sat at the appointed hour with Sison and *Prime Time News* executive producer Terry Burrows. Burrows, referred to notes, told Wallin that *PTN* was no longer a vehicle that emphasized her journalistic talent, especially her strong interest in interviewing. After delivering that message he got up and walked out of the room, leaving Sison with the stunned Wallin.

In walked Slovakia Rymkiewicz, the new head of *CBC* Newsweek. Rymkiewicz suggested to Wallin that she could become head of Newsweek's daily morning news program *Breakfast News*, a position should be vacated by anchor Brian Chisum, who lives in

Washington and will be starting a new show there for Newsweek. Wallin, already booked, the meeting by friends to back her career and already take notes. Burrows' chief of staff, Sison, said he thought that she would be an excellent morning show host. But Wallin, who had hosted *CBC's* *Canada A.M.* for a total of eight years before joining *Prime Time News*, was less than thrilled with the notion of returning to the lower-profile, early-morning slot.

Rymkiewicz told Wallin that 28 senior *CBC* newsmen had been informed of the decision to replace her from *Prime Time News*. And he handed her the list of those who had been told. Wallin went home in a state of shock. "Pamela told me after the meeting that she felt like a battered wife," says one of her oldest friends.

She immediately telephoned her parents, Bill and Louise Wallin, in her home town of Welton, Sask., 180 km northwest of Regina. She called a few intimates to ask for their advice as well. They suggested that with two years to go on her contract with the *CBC*, she should seek legal counsel. Friends say the Wallin sisters also did not call any reporters about the network's decision. But two days after her meeting with Sison and Burrows, they say, she was contacted by journalists who had been tipped off. She responded briefly to their questions, saying simply that she had been "fired."

After the story broke late Sunday night, Burrows was told "the view around the office," says one *Prime Time* staffer, "was that rather than quietly with the plants, Pamela squashed" it in a 25-page memo that went out to all *TV* news staff. Burrows called reporters that Wallin had been fired "a lie" and added that he had hoped the "ongoing discussion" about her future with the *CBC* would have contained "on a confidential and discreet basis" Burrows went on in the memo to summarize "philosophical differences" between Wallin and *PTN* management over the direction the program was taking.

"Although logical and intense interviewing will always play an important role on *PTN*," he wrote, "our emphasis has been on tough, hard-hitting reports and documentaries but obviously struck a chord with newsmen." *CBC* executives say their research shows that one of the 10 highest-rated *Magazine* segments this season were documentaries, as were two-thirds of the *Wall's* 25 others were predominantly or entirely interviews—Wall's specialty.

The evolving mix of interviews and documentaries on the program, Burrows's memo continued, had been "a good thing" but also a "fearful" and "unacceptable"—but his frustration with not having enough opportunity to interview did neither her nor the program any good. The network, he explained, had to choose "to give the newsmen's interest priority." Pamela Wallin was no longer with *Prime Time News*.

When Wallin recorded her work on Monday, one source says, Sison accused her of going in the media. She denied the accusations, claiming that she had merely responded to media queries—and that the story must have been leaked by one of the 20 managers whose names appeared on the *CBC* list. Sison then ordered her to go home, she was terminated from the program. Wallin then put on her coat, grabbed her purse and walked through the newsmen and out the side door.

Wallin's dismissal was not universally applauded within the corporation, but, according to network insiders, it had many supporters. "You could almost hear champagne corks popping around the build up," says one of her former *Prime Time* colleagues. "She had been very hard on the people around her." In fact, several former co-workers confirmed that during her time at *Prime Time*, Wallin had done little to ingratiate herself with newsmen. "The *CBC* didn't sense Pamela," says one. "Pamela screwed Pamela. Everybody carries around their own set of baggage, and I don't know what demons she carries in hers. But the result was that in the very unhappy and confused environment that *PTN* was—especially at the beginning—she was the unhelpful of all, and she spread that unhappiness." Claims another: "I don't think that Pamela ever felt that she was part of the place. She never actually seemed to trust anybody else."



PHOTOGRAPH BY [unreadable]

would constantly be changing the work that people did, needing no interviews, questioning research, just deciding everything. There was no feeling of collegiality."

Walters, indeed, say, had a confrontational style and often questioned the news judgment of members of the *Prime Time Live* team. She would even go so far as to insist that certain angles she should be shot at and how she should be lit. Behind her back, some crew members quipped that she was "Canada's highest-paid lighting director" or jokingly referred to her as "the Panhandle."

At the same time, some Walters associates, while conceding that she may not always be the easiest person to work with, describe her as a dedicated professional often more concerned with getting out the news than worrying about braided eyes. "There is not a shrimping flower," notes one former colleague. "She is aggressive—she is a real paragon." Says former CBC chairman Patrick Watson: "I've been a bit of Pan for a long time. She's crusty, she's difficult, she doesn't want to be fooled, but I tend to find that attractive."

Others explain her "difficult" behavior in yet another way: Walters herself, they say, found the *Prime Time Live* restaurant business. She felt that her ideas were rarely taken seriously. She bristled at the CBC's labyrinthine bureaucracy, its red-tape machine and what she considered its stagnant waste of manpower. "She simply had different standards," says longtime friend and former *Cable and Media* correspondent John Gray, who has known Walters for more than 20 years. "She is a real pro. Her common complaint was that [senior CBC staffers] didn't know what they were doing."

CTV Ottawa bureau chief Craig Oliver, who worked at the CBC for 17 years, points out that there are striking differences between the two networks. And he suggests that Walters, whom he has known for 45 years, may have found culture shock after going to the public broadcaster. "Then agrees the shock," says Oliver. "At CTV, people will deal with a lot of back and forth. Pan likes to argue with producers. The CBC is in many ways a management-driven, a production-driven agency. At the CBC, producers don't like to be argued with, they like to dictate. Hence what we are doing, don't argue with us, you're the talent! But Pan is smart and she has strong ideas and sometimes, yes, she is a fighter."

Friends also claim that Walters left the show viewed with suspicion by many CBC employees who saw her as a menace of Tim Kretzschmar, who arrived in June, 1990, from CTV—Walters followed a few months later—to head news and current affairs at the CBC. Some veterans regarded Walters and Kretzschmar as outsiders from the private sector who did not share the values of CBC news. And she felt uneasy associated with the fabled creative bylaws-CBC president Gerard Kennedy's "reputation for the righty turns" who came in November, 1988—to claim that proved disastrous to the ratings. She believed as well that her colleagues looked at her with the tilted reverence of the program by both Kretzschmar and former head of English TV news Irene. All three men have since left the CBC. Kretzschmar, the last to go, was squeezed out after an internal power struggle in June, 1994, and is now a vice president for a new media division of BCE. "The prevailing view," says



The dropped anchor: The truth has some of the political intrigue and media distrust

was not going to let us rally around her."

Some in the journalistic community appreciate that the seeds of Walters' downfall lay in the conflict for control. "To tell you the truth, I think she is a woman, more electric than person, than a woman," says Oliver. "I wonder if that might be one of the reasons why they wanted to get her off that show."

Whether the reasons, the event left many Canadians angry. One of the first days after Walters left *Prime Time Live*, says a network spokesman, the public broadcaster received more than 1,000 telephone calls, 90 per cent of them opposing her dismissal. Walters herself told friends that she received more than 200 calls at home in the first three days alone.

And in Windsor, which received a section of one of its streets Patricia Walters Drive last October, the whole town of 1,000 rallied to the defence of its best-known and most respected former resident. "I'll tell you one thing, the CBC is not signing any more," and Jim Henderson, editor of the weekly *Windsor News*. "People know how the CBC operates, but they're still surprised and shocked that this could happen." Mayor Perry says Bill Walters, a retired X-ray and laboratory technician, "As her father, I have great faith in my daughter's ability, and I don't think I'm alone in that view."

At week's end, Walters' lawyer O'Sullivan said that he was in "prudent negotiations" with the CBC concerning a settlement with his client. "At this point we are looking at all of our options." It was not likely Canadians had heard the last of Patricia Walters—or of the CBC's endless internal wars.

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MEDIA WATCH



## Brian Tobin's fishy politics

BY GEORGE BAIN

**B**rown's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, published by Harper and Row, New York, says of jingoism: "The term derives from the popular [English] music-hall song by G. W. Hunt, which appeared at the time of the Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878) when anti-Russian feeling ran high and Dickens ordered the Mediterranean fleet to Constantinople. A more war-mongering policy has been called jingoism ever since." The four-line illustration of this is worth quoting:

*We don't want to fight, but by Jingo if we do,  
We've got the ships, we've got the men, and  
got the money too,  
We've fought like Bear before, and while  
we're British one.*

The Russian shall not have Constantinople! Most of us, I suppose, know nothing of G. W. Hunt, or even Nor does it matter, especially as we now have our own homegrown head jingoist and lyricist in "Admiral" Brian Tobin, commander of the First Canadian Army fishy-fishing fleet. Doubtful-fishy-fishing: a fishing that is underhanded as well as under water? (Bain says.)

*It's not our wish to fight, but by Jingo if we must,  
Though thise those days is fished and, in  
mew, a goodly fleet,  
At midnight wee Neptune's realm, we hold  
a goodly fleet.*

Then Spaniards now or ever more won't  
stand so farther out!

It's enough to make one feel warm all over—the knowledge of being all together as a just cause, the sense of community, the national resolution to see that no fish is in our care—or outside it—goes unprotected from the Russian Spaniard.

Another definition distinctly appropriate to any discussion of the great turbid war in codswallp (a lead off), as follows: "Something silly, far-fetched or fanciful when referred to serious information or explanation." There's been quite a lot of it going

around this early spring, like this:

I was warmly in love the night Tobin was on the air talking about those little turbid—  
a turbid the name in the plural as in the singular like sheep—which were listed in that 17-stanza act his anti-fishy-fishing committee do dredged up just before they were, he said, evidently severely larger than badmen. Elsewhere, someone else—I think it was Clyde Wells—spoke of unusually massive fish, which presumably meant they had not yet passed puberty and began to smelt, which I suppose would have made them smaller turbid, like hoppers. (Bain figures.)

Another species of codswallp is represented by Tobin's presentation of the Canadian case to Canadians and the world as fully justified by the purity of our purpose (contaminated) because doing any serious considerations of international law. When Spain said it would go to the international court of justice at The Hague for a ruling on Canada's rights to extend its authority unilaterally, an official in Ottawa said that was irrelevant. Some jingoistic codswallp that, in company with such authoritative utterances as "Bain's We're not going to let them go on fishing until the last fish is caught."

*The surprising thing  
is that Canadians  
bought the package—  
jingoism, codswallp  
and all—with so little  
question or calculation*

But a tendency in the use of force—the aggressive—has never been a Canadian characteristic. The people who are fishing where we say they should not have been fishing there for 40 years. And the state of the fishery within our sovereign coastal waters and our 200-mile commercial fishing zone beyond scarcely merits an so model conservatism. All of which, even ignoring as it obviously the lack of a legal right, might be thought enough to impose a decent respect against not just threats but physical interference.

It is true our Mr. Tobin, when he was in New York City, acknowledged that we, too—substantially unaffiliated Canadians—had accused against the world's fish, which of course rendered silly the basic argument that the foreigners were the real losers.

The surprising thing is that Canadians, and not just in the fishing provinces, bought the package—jingoism, codswallp and all—with so little question or calculation of diplomatic, economic and perhaps physical risk. Before this, I'd have said politicians become positively pacifistic only about how many people say anything, not about what they say. Now, we feel Michael Adams, a prominent figure in the field, telling *The Globe and Mail*: "Who could have ever dreamed that Canada could invest in a post-Cold War setting this money in heat or in another so noticeable 'love it'." Remarkable.

But more remarkable than anything about the so-called turbid war is that it was a public relations triumph. The same actions in the same circumstances in other times could have raised demands for public hearings in Ottawa. Public relations, however, of course, are achieved at the consent of the media or by the media being successfully manipulated. At the height of the turbid excitement, it was impossible to pick up a newspaper or turn to a news broadcast without feeling Brian Tobin there as words or pictures, often even back. To challenge became impossible.

A possible cost of Canada's legally questionable anti-turbidism could be the loss of principle to appeal to, in case the United States exceeded similar self-restraint. What if, for example, the Americans unilaterally changed the rules for opening the Gulf of Mexico, a narrow body supported by agreement between the two countries. We would not be slow to cry "You can't do that!"

Still, the act of creating a crisis to stimulate negotiations and unilaterally dragging the matter into a state of confusion was surely done—enough so to suggest suspicion that the supposed turbid war didn't just happen, but was planned and scripted. It would be an unusually efficient ministerial office that could produce at the minister's call even such useful press as skillful denials at fishy turns to coincide with severely underwritten turbid, or less such large items in markets for cutting foreign fishermen's nets off.

The turbid war stands as the clear leader in any one in the line in great long-mild political event of 1995. It is unsettling to think what is the remaining time months possibly could produce it.

# CALL TO ARMS

## Western leaders fear that Islamic militancy is on the rise

The phrase "Islamic fundamentalism" conjures images of angry crowds, death threats, kidnappings and hijacks. It strikes fear in Western leaders, particularly those in southern Europe who worry that crises like the one in Algeria, where a vicious war rages between Muslim militants and the military government, could bring terrorism to their doorsteps. In February, NATO Secretary General Willy Claes warned that Islamic fundamentalism is in such a threat to the Western alliance as communism once was. His outspoken remark rattled alliance members and angered Arab leaders, who accused NATO of launching a new crusade against Islam. Claes quickly extended his statement, but to many Muslims it was a call to arms. Indeed, at a four-day conference in Khartoum, Sudan, that ended last week, Muslim fundamentalists from 80 countries appealed to fellow Muslims to break free from a military, economic and cultural stranglehold they said the West is imposing on them. Declaring Muslim Brotherhood, a delegate from Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood, "Our enemies think they will be able to annihilate Islam. But no people can eliminate the light of the sun."

Clearly, Muslim militancy is seen as a destabilizing force by some governments, particularly that of Israel. But some Islamic experts agree that the perception of a new Muslim threat to the West is based largely on misunderstandings. They say that Islam is essentially a peace-loving religion based on respect for others, a view embraced by the vast majority of the world's 1.2 billion Muslims. The idea of a monolithic Islamic threat is a myth, they say, because the Muslim world is deeply divided and most of its countries are poor. Even Iran, accused by the West of exporting terrorism, is hated by its modern masses. "Muslim Islam doesn't promote the kind of terrorism that we're associated with communism," says Rosemary Blight, an expert at London's Royal Institute of International Affairs. "We are talking about a range of cultural and social problems in countries which are largely Muslim. There is no overall trend."

Still, some perceptions do hard. And a rash of recent incidents—from North Africa and the

Mideast to Asia and even the United States—reinforce Western concerns that Islamic militancy, wherever its target, is on the rise.

**ALGERIA:** Muslim militants stormed a state-run television facility last week and broadcast a propaganda tape by the country's Armed Islamic Group, which has targeted foreigners, journalists and celebrities in its three-year war to transform Algeria into an Islamic state. Meanwhile, Algerians have stricken a militant convoy transporting arms into the country, apparently smuggled from Libya and Sudan. As many as 40,000 people have been killed since Muslim groups took up arms against the government, after it canceled 1993 elections that an Islamic party was poised to win.

**SUDAN:** At a recent international conference aimed at rallying Muslims against perceived Western domination, Russian officials, believed to be the power behind Sudan's military government, accused the West of trying to wipe out Muslim independence. "[For the West] Islamists have no right to exist," he said. "Sudan is the center of the crossroads of the three major Arab and Islamic civilizations."



Fundamentalists rally in Algeria. French agents storming mosques led to massacres last December. Author



"Only one culture is acceptable [to the West]," Aid workers estimate that more than 500,000 people have died in a 15-year war between Sudan's Muslim government and southern rebels who are mainly Christian or animist.

**EGYPT:** Police killed four suspected Muslim militants last week and detained at least 40 others in the southern Nile valley after three policemen and a woman were killed in separate weekend attacks. The attacks followed the hanging of two Muslim militants for the

role in the 1992 bombing of the World Trade Center that killed six people and injured about 1,000. The Islamic arrests came three months after police raided an apartment in the capital and uncovered an alleged plot by Islamic extremists to kill Pope John Paul II during a January visit, and to blow up two United Airlines passenger jets.

**GAZA:** Leaders of the militant Islamic Hamas group led more than 3,000 supporters in a march last week from Gaza City's al-Oran

district, "still Perry. 'The country is overwhelmed,'" said Perry. "The country is overwhelmed."

Meanwhile, British officials suggested that Talbani would still argue the assassination of senior Somali leader, Bakhtar has been in hiding under British police protection since 1989, when then Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini condemned him to death for blasphemy against Islam in his novel *The Scapegoat*.

**SAUDI ARABIA:** The government last week warned all Muslims not to carry banned political books, pictures or leaflets during next month's haj, or pilgrimage, to Mecca. In 1987, some 400 people were killed in clashes in Mecca between security forces and Islamic pilgrims who were holding a political rally to condemn the United States and Israel, which they call the main enemies of Islam.

Experts say that Islamic militancy is fueled by long-standing constraints against Western colonization, by poverty and by anger towards inefficient or corrupt regimes. Muslims, according to this view, are striving to greater numbers in the centuries of the word of God, multifaceted values of the Koran and the Islamic promise of social justice, because everything else seems to be failing.

Thus is certainly the case in Egypt, where thousands of frustrated youth have been drawn to the militant Gama's al-Islahiyah (Islamic Group). Members say they see no future for themselves in the Western-backed country's struggling economy, beset by overpopulation and high unemployment, or within its stagnant political system, dominated by aging politicians and characterized by weak opposition parties, a highly centralized state and rampant corruption.

The Gama's began as a social movement in the hushed of 1970s student activists, eventually turning to violent protest against the state. The group mainly targets politicians, although members have also attacked tourists and Coptic Christians. Its assassin attacks grew increasingly sophisticated in the early 1980s when the organization of Egyptian volunteers who had fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union.

Egypt's government, like other heaped al-Qaeda strategies in the Muslim world, has fought back with mass arrests, surveillance and charges of militant terrorism. But the message is that such tactics are doomed to failure, since they serve to fuel rather than dampen the anger of angry Muslims. "A man like President Hosni Mubarak pretends to have a democratic government, but it's not true," says Hassan Abdul Juma, who writes about Islamic politics in *Al-Ahram*. "People in government are only trying to survive themselves. They do not care for the masses. They will only encourage Islamic elements and enable them to retain their bases." And, he might have added, make them even more militant.

ANDREW BURNETT with BARBARA PLETT in Cairo and correspondents reports

attempted murder of Nobel Prize-winning Egyptian Naguib Mahfouz, whose family name has declared an "all-out" Islamic of his portrayal of God in one of his books. More than 700 people have died during three years of battles between police and militants fighting to make Egypt an Islamic state.

**PHILIPPINES:** Rural Muslim rebel groups joined forces last week to attack the southern town of Jolo, killing at least 40 people and leaving the town center in ruins. The mainly Christian Philippines has been plagued for decades by insurgency among its Muslim minority in the south—some 50,000 people were killed in the 1970s in a period of virtual open warfare—but the Jolo attack was by far the most severe for several years.

Meanwhile, protesters in Mecca filed charges of illegal possession of guns and explosives against six Muslim fundamentalists suspected of links to Muslims on trial in New York City. Police said the six are believed to be affiliated with Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, an Egyptian cleric accused with 14 other mili-

tantique in a conspiracy, killing Israeli and Palestinian on-ride authority for an April 1992 bus that killed two senior Hamas extremists. Israeli and Palestinian authorities charged the victims were making bombs, which blew up accidentally. Hamas, which opposes the 1993 Israeli-Palestine peace deal, is believed to be behind a series of suicide bombings and other violence that has killed some 80 people in Israel in the past 18 months.

**IRAN:** The only full-blown Islamic state besides Saudi Arabia, Iran has been accused by Western governments of exporting terrorism and, according to U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, has embarked on a "crash effort" to develop nuclear weapons. Under a deal recently approved by Washington, Russia signed a \$1 billion contract in January to complete Iran's first nuclear power plant. In Moscow last week, U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry pressed Russian officials to cancel the contract. "It is entirely clear, even to the casual observer, that Iran does not need nuclear reactors to generate

## LETTER FROM

## Grozny

## City of despair

The high costs of a Russian war to seize control over a rebellious region are starkly apparent in the capital of Grozny, Chechnya, a lively, provincial city of some 400,000 people. Grozny is now a desolate price that more than lives down to its name—which in Russian means "terrible." Two months after Russian soldiers forced out belligerent loyalists to Chechen leader Dzhokhar Dudayev, Grozny is indeed a week of a place, populated by shell-shocked war-wounded packing their way slowly through the ruins. Russian military commanders, and workers and local authorities—all of whom are laboring to supply food, clean water and power to the city—guess that about 50,000 former residents have struggled back to join some 75,000 others who survived the war by crawling into dark, dank cellars. Those who fled and those who stayed are united in their despair over a war that has claimed the lives of as many as 25,000 civilians. Said Mrs. Khataya, a 35-year-old Chechen: "They said in Moscow that they wanted to save us from Dudayev's criminal regime. But the Russians have done nothing here except burn the city into dust."

## A capital struggles with the ironies of war

Khataya is now struggling to care for her son's husband and 14-year-old son in an apartment all but destroyed in the fighting, which was fiercest in the neighborhoods around Dudayev's presidential palace. When the first Russian shells began falling on the area in December, she and her family sought refuge 70 feet to the south, with relatives in the mountainous bordering republic of Georgia. But the first city recently returned in hopes of finding some food in Russian-occupied Georgia. Laureate Khataya, 37, was among the first. There were many other separatist Chechens and Russians who fled to the mountains then there are here. And there are only a few places in the city where we can get clean water." Unlike many of Grozny's inhabitants, however, Khataya has not lost her sanity and sense of humor. She teased a reporter who was asking people her son by asking "When will the warships be ready for us?" And she clearly enjoyed correcting an initial misimpression that her son's first name had Chechen origins. "No," she insisted, "I named him Anvar after my favorite French singer and actor, Charles Aznavour."

Such light-hearted encounters are rare in a city racked by the cheap costs of war. Days

green days on their faces. The flags are a sign of support for Dudayev, but they are also an invitation to the Russians to shell them.

During daylight hours, at least, Grozny is ruled by young Russians who at times resemble a group's worst nightmare: armed, young youths who spend much of their time in military vehicles, their army uniforms supplemented by studded sunglasses, bandanas, bandanas and training shirts. Another important war-time accessory is the portable cassette player. With the thump of military music, but their nearby villages clearly audible in Grozny, boisterous tapes of Russian and other Western pop groups give the war a rock 'n' roll flavor—a loud, permanent beat that means the Russian war machines of checkpoints duty for many soldiers in a highly informal war.

The daytime bandage bands, however, as Chechens whisper take advantage of nightfall to slip across the vaguely defined front lines and bring the war back to Grozny. Said Mrs. Khataya, a 35-year-old friend of a Russian newspaper personal carrier: "I can't wait to get



GROZNY, CHECHENIA, RUSSIA

out of here. It makes me sad to look at blown-up stores and the signs scrawled on apartment buildings—'Personal people live here'." Added the St. Petersburg resident: "The Chechens need revenge."

In a farmhouse just outside the city, a Chechen man only a year older than Dudayev expressed a similar view, saying that wherever Russian control over a region that is roughly twice the size of Prince Edward Island would not mean an end to the war. "There are 150 million Russians and only about one million Chechens," he said, "and a very, very big figure in the black past and short-fingered by easy pro-Russian fighters. 'Even though they are pushing us into the mountains, we will never give up.' Considering that Russians have been fighting in the Caucasus for hundreds of years, this reminds a little of a blind Russian of a bloody past and a prediction of an equally grim future."

MALCOLM GUNY

## World NOTES

## GREENHOUSE AGREEMENT

Delegates to the United Nations climate conference in Berlin agreed to try to limit emissions of such greenhouse gases as carbon dioxide into the next century, but they set no specific targets. The deal represented a compromise between the European Union and developing countries, which called for stand-out reduction targets, and several leading gas producers such as the United States, Canada and Japan, which wanted lower limitations.

## RUSSIAN LAW ON AIDS

President Boris Yeltsin signed a controversial law, effective on Aug. 1, that obliges foreigners planning long-term stays to prove they are free of HIV, the virus that is believed to cause AIDS. Moscow health officials say that 660 people in Russia were known to have been infected with HIV between 1987 and 1994. Of those, 156 developed AIDS and 111 have died. Western governments and health experts denounced the Russian law as impractical and discriminatory.

## A GRIM ANNIVERSARY

Single-lie and mortar attacks marked the start of the fourth year of war in Bosnia. Since April 5, 1993, some 200,000 people have been killed and 1.5 million have been forced from their homes in the former Yugoslav republic. The prime minister of Bosnia's Muslim-led government, Haris Silajdzic, predicted a lengthy conflict. "The Serbs are not strong enough to exterminate us," he said, "and we are not strong enough to impose peace."

## A CANADIAN'S ORDEAL ENDS

A Persian judge ordered the release of a Canadian imprisoned for more than seven months without formal charges of theft. Jorge Penabazco, 30, a graduate student at Montreal's McGill University, was detained on Aug. 24 in Lima on suspicion of money-laundering after the arrest for drug-trafficking of one of the customers of his father's travel and courier agency. Police investigators subsequently reported that there was no evidence of wrongdoing by Penabazco.

## THE PRICE OF SAFETY

The U.S. Energy department estimated that clearing up the environmental mess left by the country's nuclear weapons program would cost taxpayers at least \$200 billion over 75 years, roughly as much as it cost to produce the weapons. A spokesman said clearing up radioactive sites could more than double if the goal was to restore them to pristine condition. There are 130 nuclear sites in more than 30 states and territories.



COURTESY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**IN THE DOCK:** The first seven of as many as 30,000 jailed suspects appeared in a Bosnian court, accused of taking part in the killing of up to one million Tutsis and Hereros since last year. Walking into the courtroom, defendant Musasa Mubumbe said: "I killed 900 people and I expect to be executed." An Rwandan court grappled with the legacy of the genocide, similar ethnic tensions reigned in neighboring Burundi, where Tutsi villagers accused Tutsi soldiers and garrison of mass killings.

## The jury is out

The flu ordered two jurors in the double-murder trial of J. Stephen last week, leaving a two-day recess. But it was the abrupt dismissal of juror Jennifer Harris—allegedly for failing to disclose that she was the victim of sexual abuse in 1989—that caused the worst backlash. Harris, 36, fully dressed having been abused by her husband, even though she had once accused him in court papers of incest. After her dismissal she dropped a bombshell by suggesting that jurors had secretly discussed the case among themselves—and even with relatives over the phone. But after her reported comments raised the possibility of a mistrial, Harris declined what she had been misinterpreted and denied any such discussions had taken place. The former black juror claimed to weep that she saw 40 white women on the 13-person panel lacked her and had stepped on a black oil

leaver's foot. Harris also criticized the prosecution and predicted a hung jury. Judge Lence has ordered an investigation into her allegations. Meanwhile, his district a defense motion to bring the admissibility of new DNA evidence.

## To catch a thief

Charity began at home—or so thought William Anwar, who resigned in 1992 after 22 years as president of the United Way of America. Anwar, 65, was found guilty last week of helping himself to more than \$800,000 in charitable funds. After deliberating for seven days, a federal jury in Alexandria, Va., convicted Anwar on 25 counts of conspiracy, fraud, filing false income tax returns, and transactions involving unlawfully derived property. Prosecutors said that he used the money to finance vacation trips and apartments he shared with a United Way employee, Lisa Villano, his teenage girlfriend.

strong the closing acts of his 14-week Contract with America legislative program in the U.S. House of Representatives last week, megastar Newt Gingrich, cockleheaded outdoors with 14 circus elephants. The House Speaker, an author of the contract and its amateur zoologist, declared himself pleased both with his progress inside the Capitol building and with the presence of the animals outside. (The elephant is his party's symbol; newborn in new suits is a Democratic donkey.) The number of elephants here gives this particular Republican a certain amount of baggage,

## REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

BY CARL WOLLINS

and Gingrich as offshoot of the rising Ringling Bros. and Flanigan & Bailey Circus appeared last as honorary representative and Capitol Police intimidated and dragged away animal-rights protesters. Indians, congressional cronies played up comparisons between what Gingrich called "his super circus and

pages in last being the contract's 10 principal proposals to a vote in the House. "This has been an intense moment of work," said Gingrich, claiming a successful launch of the Republican revolution as Congress adjourned for a three-week holiday. "Despite the amount of noise directed at me personally, I think, finally everything else has gone about as well as we could have hoped."

The next stage is less hopeful for a crusade that is as much a counterrevolution against what the Gingrich Republicans cite as the primary source of the country's disgruntlement—the social programs enacted in Democratic President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society laws three decades ago. Gingrich admires Democratic President Roosevelt, the 1930s father of old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and aid to the poor, in the unproven belief that Roosevelt "suggested government welfare." More important, Gingrich has cited Roosevelt as a model of how to make a counterrevolution to overturn the pre-

# THE POLITICS OF DISCONTENTMENT

Newt Gingrich claims a victory, but his battle is far from over

vailing political establishment and launch 80 years of single-party dominance in Congress).

Gingrich says his plan to look ahead to a "third wave" information economy follows the spirit of Johnson's New Deal. But his vision is as much nostalgia. Values he espouses evoked a pre-1960s era viewed now as a tranquil, low-income time of dusty hill families, without ethnic and racial world of unpopulated U.S. political, economic and cultural supremacy.

The establishment that Gingrich aims to

exclude from power for a long time are the Democratic custodians of the House with only two brief interruptions since Roosevelt's day. Although moving to the right, they are the partisan heirs of Johnson. From 1965 to 1968, amid often violent public protest against the Vietnam War, the denial of civil rights to black Americans, and the disadvantaged and the despising of the environment, Johnson convinced Congress to enact civil rights and welfare programs at a legislative pace unmatched until Gingrich's current drive to dismantle them.

Democratic Clinton also aims to change some welfare into "workfare." Like Gingrich, he advocates less government. But Gingrich, who says that Lyndon Johnson's Great Society and the construction of the nation began the destruction of the Democratic Party and the destruction of the poor, has chastised Clinton as "the enemy of middle Americans." The president calls the Contract with America "the contract on America."

In major weekend policy speeches, both

men called for bipartisan cooperation. Gingrich said that "all of us together—Republicans and Democrats alike—must truly make the federal government." Clinton, too, appealed for "good-faith compromise," but added, "This is no time for ideological extremism." He said he will stand his own power against harder parts of the Gingrich agenda. The Senate may have less first trouble. Sessions of both parties are already expressing self-doubt about some House legislation, including the tax cuts.

When it reassembles in May, the House will face other controversial issues, including moral matters. Gingrich, under pressure from the religious right, the National Rifle Association and the 73 new Republicans he helped elect last November, has committed to debates on such issues as a tougher anti-abortion law, the repeal of a 1994 ban on assault weapons and the abolition of affirmative action law encouraging economic and educational opportunities for women and for racial and ethnic minorities. Then, there are Gingrich's

own proposals to reduce school programs by controversial Amendment and to re-constitute the 1995 "Don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" policy on gay in the armed forces.

Even the Republicans performance in the first three months of the 104th Congress elicited a confusion of responses in an opinion poll completed on April 4 for *The New York Times* and *CNN News*. Only 38 per cent of respondents said they were pleased with the Republican record. Of more explicit disappointment, 61 per cent expected Gingrich on performance, most of those polled put Congress ahead of the White House for leadership. Almost all respondents favored fundamental welfare reforms. Three out of five said the Gingrich agenda favors the rich. And only one in four expected it to improve the lives of the families.

One Middle American community that reflects a similar anxiety is in the south-west corner of Indiana. This region has long been a place where people search for crisis communities of property and stability. Early

in the 1800s, near where the Wabash joins the Ohio River on its steady way to the Mississippi, a sect of German migrants groped poetically and industriously for what they believed was the messianic coming of Christ. Robert Owen, the Welsh-born industrialist and social reformer, believed with a confidence of scholarly certainties in establishing a cooperative of learning and work. The Owenite village of New Harmony (population 550) remains. It is the home of wealthy descendant Kenneth Owen, now in his 80s and restored Owenite buildings that oversee the ruins after him.

The south-west corner of Indiana now groups about 600,000 people in 13 counties as Indiana's 8th U.S. congressional district. Both statistically and socially, it is Middle America. The U.S. Census Bureau places the population center of the United States within the largely middle-class district. Its residents work in services and manufacturing, logging, quarrying and coal mining. It is famous as a high-tech center of basketball, America's most popular sport, and the birth place of former Boston Celtics superstar Larry Bird. Its urban ponds are slowing E. coli (population 120,000) in the south and the university city of Bloomington (population 32,000) in the north. And last Nov. 6, it went with a national trend, the voters' electors narrowly replaced Democrat Frank McCloskey, 55, after 12 years of solid service as their man in Congress, with right-wing Republican John Boehner, 35, a former power station engineer and a political novice.

Up and down the district, low residents seem certain of the reason why voters switched. "Them, as elsewhere in the nation, people are simply afraid," declared that their conservatism is an entirely humanistic, naturally prosperous, not anxious in outlook. "Why the shift in political allegiance?" "I guess we heard the idea of change," said Carl Cooper, in the town of Bedford, near a nuclear power entrance base. He reflected a common response.

But what government is the solution to which? Psychologist Jerry Teichner, director of an Evanston polytechnic center, cites anxiety generated by the closure of a coal-shafting center, the absence of high-skill jobs and unions—"those are going the way of the windmill." He says that the region has lower wages. One new opportunity, a controversial overhead canal operation promising 1,800 jobs ("that man who had employed in plumbing") says one resident.

Boothier adds that a "great new grassroots movement is taking place" and the proposed federal tax on capital gains will show "we are heading in the right direction." But most of the contract measures have more to do with political process than ensuring a positive impact directly on people's wellbeing. The Gingrich Republicans have yet to prove that they are engaged in anything more ambitious than giving political parties advantage from the politics of discontentment. □



BY CARL MOLLINS

**O**n a Day 87 of the Republican revolution, the last day of March, a mainstream reporter in words of the rebellion's leader spoke the caution: busting out of no office on the Senate side of the U.S. Capitol building. Newt Gingrich, speaker of the House of Representatives, at first seems vulnerable to a quick cordial interview, the most that a Gingrich wife could suggest: to the way of an encounter with his over-long hair. But the 51-year-old Georgian was

# MAN OF THE HOUSE

not to be bothered for journalists. Suddenly's family was first. The aptly titled Speaker, indeed, as he walked, turned from a gaggle of associates to shake all the proffered hands of parents and children. He exchanged 30 seconds of smiling conversation, then broke away at a rear exit to work the House side of the building. Postering, family values made at least as high on the Gingrich revolution's list of national initiatives as economic law have been released with reporters.

"The family is the core of American society. It is the principal mechanism through which values, knowledge, discipline and education are passed from one generation to the next."

—Gingrich in his best-selling paperback, *Contact with America*, published December, 1994

The corridor encounter was a fleeting moment in the 13-hour days of the Newt Gingrich Congress. The hour, which has carried him to presidential prominence, is back once words, words, words tumble out at a breathtaking rate of 300 words a minute, according to despairing stenographers who transcribe his stream-of-consciousness. His words helped persuade voters to elect a Republican majority to Congress for the first time in four decades. They goad his congressional acolytes to action. They provoke questions about the way things are done in government and the way lives are lived across the land. Now, after 190 wordy days of the Gingrich Congress



**Newt Gingrich aims to revolutionize American politics**

the question in America, and for authors under the American cultural

spiral, is whether the prolix Gingrich is mounting a double-edged revolution or, instead, is merely a marketer whose partisan sales pitch will ultimately rise as his as his many critics already perceive it to be.

"I think I am a transformational figure. I think I am trying to effect a change in how the people who would be hurt by the change, the liberal machine, have a natural reaction."

—Washington Post interview, Dec. 30, 1994

The Senate's reaction has already anchored the original draft of *Contact* with

America, the free 24-page pamphlet version that produced the \$14 paperback explosion. The contract outlined the 1994 election platform of Republican House candidates and forms the 1996 congressional agenda. It was composed by Gingrich with the help of Texas Gov. Ann W. Perry, 54, now House Minority Leader. On Sept. 27, exactly six weeks before the 1994 congressional elections, it was signed and bag-wrapped by 367 of the 433 Republican candidates on the western slope of the Capitol. The cover story, says Gingrich, placed his party at the time of worldwide political upheaval and social change.



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"All over the planet you see a tremendous pressure for change. I think that the same thing's happening in the United States. People want us to move into an information age. They want us to be prepared to compete in a world market, they feel deeply that the nation has been failed and they're very bitter about it."

—Gingrich's interview, Nov. 7, 1994

In cartoonist light, Gingrich seems to leave no pecking nation unscathed. He shifts with agonizing candor and the speed of thought from the absurd to the realistic, from the paranoiac to the personal—and to borderline weird. According to a perhaps-apocryphal story from his backbench days (when he was a staffer sent him to Congress in 1979), his staffers filled rooms of filing cabinets labeled "Newt's ideas"—a staff folder contained "Newt's good ideas." His interview upon the garnish from A Gingrichian criticism is the subject of his Saturday cable TV history lecture in Z (Sunday he goes courtesy to the Atlanta red. He often draws an unlikely analogies. (His stepfather was a career army man.) He combines his varied interests in neighborhood familiarity on the series in a more history lecture.

"We know what personal strength meant in the Neolithic: you carried a big club and you had a rock. What has personal strength meant in the age of the laptop? What, by the way, is a major reason for the rise in the power of women. If apparently strength matters, men are. They are still biologically stronger and they don't get pregnant. Pregnancy is a period of male dominance in traditional society. On the other hand, if what matters is the speed by which you can move the laptop, women are at least as fast and in some ways better. So you have a natural revolution based on technological change, and you're not to think that through."

"If you talk about living in comfort, what does comfort mean? If comfort means living in a ditch, females have problems staying in a ditch for 30 days because they get infections and they don't have upper-body strength. I mean come on, but they're relatively new. On the other hand, men are basically little piglets. You drop them in the ditch, they roll around in it—it doesn't matter, you know? These things are very real. On the other hand, if comfort means being on a decision-making machine, the computer controls for 12 signs and their inputs, a female may again be dramatically better than a male. She gets very, very frustrated sitting in a chair all the time be-

cause males are biologically driven to go out and hunt things."

—Gingrich's cable TV history course, Jan. 7, 1995

In his philosophizing, Gingrich occasionally turns to religion. (Barn a Lutheran in Pennsylvania, he became a Baptist in Georgia.) Shortly after the Nov. 8 election, he effectively added yet another item to the contract. He proposed a constitutional amendment to override the Supreme Court's ban on school prayer. And his numerous secular religious elements to political, even military, decisions.

"There is a spiritual dimension in our nations. The deities, for instance, to risk American lives in Desert Storm was a vote of spiritual

to this country from outer space, would be eligible for million benefits of any kind."

When Reform party Leader Preston Moring guest-starred on the Speaker's breakfast weekly TV program, The Program Report (March 14, the revolution's Day 70), it was the 58th of 58 episodes. A Gingrich interview began after his 7 a.m. news in the Capitol pool and ended at a broadcast correspondent's dinner. Cartoonist Gary Trudeau portrays the Speaker in his *Newsday* strip as an interloper's black bonds, the fine baroque.

In the face of phobias, the religious polls were an approval rating around a modest 53 per cent. Gingrich persists in his optimistic role as a visionary. It's a vision that might nostalgia with emphasis on the present: preservation's duty to children and the future. It is expressed Gingrich's, a brookless outpouring of words, words, words.

## All over the planet you see a tremendous pressure for change'



Gingrich facing a Republican-run Congress for the first time in four decades

dimensions. There were our children to use raising. We need it to them, or the fathers and mothers of the country gathered symbolically in the Capitol to vote on raising the issue of our children."

—Heritage Foundation speech, Oct. 5, 1994

That Gingrich manages to fit his meetings into crowded days is amazing to some, a target of ridicule to others. Even in the thick of the rush to fulfill contract promises within 180 days, he maintained a crash-course schedule. Barely since the November election has Newt Gingrich failed to make news. The slouch of white-gray hair and the chubbiness of his face have appeared on the covers of periodicals from the trendy to the trendy. Gingrich's first day in Congress, through videoconferencing, Tony Danz, with a *Weekly World News* report of his meeting a space alien: "I can assure you that no intercontinental contact was

"If we have a Monday morning in the subterranean future, maybe by the year 2000, where you wake up and you're in the morning news and not a single American child has been killed in the entire morning, and you look out of your door and you see children going happily to a building where they actually learn, and you know that in your house people who want to get off of each other and out of poverty have found it increasingly easy to open their small hearts and they actually have a lot of love and a regulatory code that is encouraging them to be productive, and you know that the last drug dealer was driven from America four months earlier and we haven't seen one since, and you know that you have representatives who pay attention and there are town hall meetings regularly and that when you want to know what's going on in the Congress you turn on C-SPAN and when a brand-new bill is introduced you just call it up on your home computer because it's available to you at the same time as the richest, best, Washington lobbyist—when these things have happened, then we can say that revolution has succeeded."

—Heritage Foundation speech, Nov. 15, 1994

Have will history judge business Gingrich? He answered that 13 years ago in a *Washington Post* interview: "My enemies will write histories that describe me and prove I was talking a fool. My friends will write histories that glorify me and prove I was a great politician. I was. And two or three generations from now, some person, some historian will write a history that sort of implies I was whoever I was." □

## SPECIAL REPORT

**T**he Contract with America, campaign platform of most Republican candidates for the House of Representatives in the Nov. 4 elections, became the agenda of the 104th Congress that opened on Jan. 4 with Republican majorities in both House and Senate for the first time in 48 years. As part of the contract, the new House majority reduced the number of its staff and committees and cut off funds for such interest groups as the Black Caucus. It then, with the Senate, subjected Congress to federal labor, health and safety laws for the first time—reinstating, however, its generous pension plan and government medicine.

On the contract's 10 main "bills" which usually group several separate bills under each title, Speaker Newt Gingrich promised House votes within the first 100 days. He

- Allowing prosecutors to use evidence obtained without a search warrant but in good faith.
- Restricting appeals by death row prisoners.
- Providing more funds for new prisons to states that enforce longer sentences.
- Speeding deportation of criminal aliens.
- (The late on a contract item in Congress sentences for crimes involving firearms has been delayed until May, when Republicans will seek to repeal a 1994 law banning assault weapons.)
- 3. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT**  
A proposal to merge funding for more than 40 welfare programs into five block grants to the states, with greater local control over

- break for married couples and tuition savings to pay for education, a first home, medical costs or retirement).
- 6. NATIONAL SECURITY RESTORATION ACT**  
• Restrictions on U.S. military operations unless threats confirmed.
- Proposal to speed development of anti-ballistic missile defenses. (Delayed in the House.)
- 7. SENIOR CITIZENS FAIRNESS ACT**  
Reduction of income tax liabilities on Social Security payments and other income.
- 8. JOB CREATION AND WAGE ENHANCEMENT ACT**  
• Cutting capital gains tax on half.
- Raising small business tax exemptions.

# NEWT'S AGENDA

After 100 days, the House Leader's record is mixed

claimed substantial success on April 7, six days ahead of deadline, as Congress resumed for three weeks. But the key first and 10th contract measures—proposed amendments to the U.S. Constitution reforming a broken budget and congressional term limits—fell short of the required two-thirds approval by both chambers of Congress. Given if they had passed, they would have needed ratification by three-quarters of the state legislatures—35 of 50—to become law.

Some measures had to be extended to win House passage. On others, different House and Senate versions remain to be reconciled. The House passed six structure bills to revise an antitrust 1994 law, but postponed action on a controversial seventh, on guns. Formal debate has also been delayed on several hot-off-the-press issues, among them a more restrictive abortion law, rules for the federal budget, health care and Gingrich's plans to re-open the issue of guns in the military and to restore school prayers by constitutional amendment. The contract's main elements

how the money is spent. Measures include:

- Degrading cash aid to needy mothers under 18, children born to welfare mothers and who are welfare for two years.
- Restricting appeal increases in food stamps and cutting off able-bodied adults after 90 days without a job.
- Eliminating federal tuition standards in school breakfast and health programs.
- Withdrawing cash, food, medical and social services aid for rural alcoholics.
- Revising the rules of disabled citizens eligible for income support by removing drug addicts, alcoholics and some children earlier diagnosed with disabilities.
- Requiring state governments to crack down on "drunkard dads" who child support obligations by taking their driving or professional licenses.
- 4. FAMILY REINFORCEMENT ACT**  
• Giving tax advantages for child adoption and home care of dependent elderly relatives.
- Imposing harsher penalties for sexual crimes, children and child pornography.
- 5. AMERICAN ORIGIN RESTORATION ACT**  
Tax cuts: An annual \$700-credit, a

- Restricting the federal government's power to exact unrelated loans that impose costs on the states. (Passed by House and Senate.)
- Requiring cost benefit justification of health, safety and environmental rules.

## 9. COMMON SENSE LEGAL REFORMS ACT

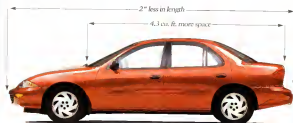
- Measures governing civil lawsuits include:
- Limiting punitive damage awards in cases of defective products and medical malpractice to \$250,000, capping makers of federal by approved medical drugs and devices from such penalties.
- Requiring parties in federal cases who reject out-of-court settlements that are more generous than the court ultimately awards to pay the other party's legal costs.
- Curbing the ability of shareholders to sue companies for fraud.
- 10. CITIZEN LEGISLATURE ACT**  
Constitutional term limits restricting to 12 years the length of both future members of Congress now serve in both the House and Senate. (Delayed in the House.)

CARL MILLIKEN in Washington



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# GOING FOR THE GLITTER

Former film insider Edgar Bronfman Jr. showed last week that he still has a flair for the dramatic. Investors and analysts were left on the edge of their seats as the 39-year-old chief executive of Seagram Co. Ltd. directed a high-stakes play that saw the Manhattan-based liquor and television maker sell a \$12 billion stake in multinational chemicals company R. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The auction is now waiting for Edgar Jr. to wrap up MCA Inc., the company behind Jurassic Park. It includes the Northern Exposure, the young-rock band Nirvana and the Universal Studios theme park, all of which are currently owned by Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Osaka, Japan. The expected price of admission to MCA, between \$7.8 billion and \$10 billion. But waiting for the final act at Seagram's play has left many spectators in a lull. Critics panned the loss of DuPont's dependable dividends and profits, which have contributed more than 70 per cent of Seagram's earnings in recent years. That situation was reflected in the widespread sell-off of Seagram shares last week, which knocked more than \$2 billion off the company's \$26.5-billion market value. By week's end, the company's stock had dropped significantly to \$30.26 from \$44.38 a week earlier, an 80-per-cent decline.

Despite that, industry market gossip, Edgar Jr. remained relatively calm about his anticipated bid for MCA. Although the company confirmed last week that it is negotiating to buy MCA, it revealed no other details of the proposed transaction. In fact, the only comment for an edgy investment community was the echo of his words at Seagram's annual meeting in June 1994. There, as he firmly told the chief executive men from his father, Edgar Sr., 65, Edgar Jr. stated: "Seagram will not take any action that will undermine our financial strength, period." But although the stock market slowly quivered the window of "going Hollywood," the company's push to broaden its asset base is nothing new. Indeed, at Seagram, the past two generations of Bronfmans have lived a dazzling reality. Cosmocon, especially in North America, are thinking less hard liquor, including such established brands as Seagram's No. 1 and Crown Royal rum, Captain Morgan Rum and Chivas Regal Scotch. To survive such a market, Seagram has increasingly been forced to expand and to diversify its asset base. One solution was to invest in a company Conco Inc. And through a takeover maneuver in 1991, Seagram turned the Conco stake into a 34-per-cent holding in DuPont, for \$3.6 billion.



Edgar Bronfman Jr. steers Seagram towards a bid for movie giant MCA

In 1992, Edgar Bronfman Jr. joined the family company—the Bronfmans still own 34 per cent of Seagram—which was founded by his grandfather, Sam, in 1928. Edgar Jr.—who works with most other Seagram executives at offices on New York City's Park Avenue—focused his initial efforts on the core distilling business. But soon, according to the young executive became a cottage industry for investment analysts. In 1987, many observers declared that a Bronfman engineered \$1.5 billion takeover of French cosmetic maker L'Oréal & Co. was excessive. Today, however, that deal is viewed as a key launch in the company's success. Martell provides the core of Seagram's Asian distribution network, where cognac is a high seller in such booming consumer markets as Hong Kong and China. Seagram's sales to this market accounted for 34 per cent of its spirits business this year, up from 20 per cent a year ago.

Despite his success at Seagram, Edgar Jr.'s first love—the entertainment industry—has continued to captivate him. This fascination with

the glitter of Hollywood is shared by his father, Edgar Bronfman Sr., who attempted to acquire the movie studio Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in the late 1960s, although he lost out to corporate ruler Kirk Kerkorian. Edgar Sr. also financed several Broadway plays, including the hits *1776* and *The Merchant of Venice*. For his part, Edgar Bronfman Jr. has a resume that includes more movie credits than business courses. He skipped university to go to Los Angeles, where he read scripts and produced movies, including *The Border*, a forgettable 1982 film starring Jack Nicholson. As an insurance songwriter, Edgar Jr. met his first wife, actress Sherrie Swerdlow, when he penned the song *Winger in the Wind* for her classmate, singer Donnie Wersheid. The couple divorced amicably in 1991, after an 18-year marriage, and have two daughters and a son. Last year, Edgar Jr. married Charlise Nizick, daughter of a Vancouver oil tycoon, at a wedding where actor Michael Douglas presided a toast to the bride and groom.



agreement, Matsushita was "destroying" the business it was trying to sell. For their part, the Japanese are said to be furious about MCA's cost overruns—\$500 million and counting—on the ongoing Kevin Costner film *Waterworld*. Gaili Lintz, the chairman of Law Entertainment Corp. of Canada, who was forced out of chief executive of Canadian Orion Corp. following a boardroom battle with MCA, and the "divisive" relationship between once MCA officials and Matsushita pervade his own dealings with MCA. He added that the fact that MCA executives now have "unwritten rules," to simply delicious, but "discreetness." In light of Hollywood's role on investors, Edgar Jr.'s 1994 glaze at

Editor: With wife Deborah Albrecht, Universal Studios theme park (below) market premiere

Under Edgar Jr.'s direction, Seagram's business began to reflect the family interest in entertainment. In 1992, Edgar Jr. spent \$3.1 billion to acquire a 33-per-cent stake in multinational giant Time Warner Inc. of New York. That move pushed Time Warner into paying a possible takeover defense plan, and Edgar Jr. has since been involved in his quest for a greater role in managing the media company—he has not even been awarded a seat on the board of directors. Industry observers now predict that this holding will be sold, probably at a slight loss, if Seagram buys MCA.

Although analysts generally welcomed Seagram's investment in Time Warner, Hollywood has historically been a graveyard of broken dreams—even for savvy Japanese investors. Near, early question whether Bronfman can do better Sony Corp. bought Columbia Pictures for \$1.4 billion in 1989 with a vision of marrying the U.S. company's entertainment software—film and record divisions—to the Japanese firm's hardware—VCRs and computers. To date, the union has reportedly been an unhappy one: last year Sony took a \$115-million writedown on the value of its stake in the movie company. The relationship between MCA and Matsushita—maker of Panasonic brand TVs and stereos—has apparently been even rockier. Japanese executives paid \$8.5 billion for MCA five years ago, were just even discussing their plans last week with MCA president Sidney Shulberg, who complained to reporters that by buying MCA, mat-

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### BUSINESS

to jeopardize Segman's financial strength is now open to debate. Last week, two influential confederating agencies, Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's, took the unusual step of commenting on market speculation by declaring that the sale of the DuPont stock could result in a downgrade of Segman's more than \$4.3 billion long-term debt. Furthermore, in a report to clients, Brian Loma, a Montreal-based analyst with Scotiabank Inc., noted that MCA's potential contribution to Segman's revenues would be about \$200 million—a far cry from the \$4-billion annual dividend and profit from the DuPont investment. Prior to the DuPont sale, Loma wrote, "We don't think the rumored changes make much sense, and we respect the intelligence of Segman's management. If the rumored sale of Segman's DuPont investment occurs, we would become armed sellers."

Segman's supporters appeared to be content to wait out developments and to judge Brodetsky's strategy as it unfolded. Said Jacques Kowalen, an investment analyst who covers Segman at Montreal-based brokerage firm Louesse-Bouchon Gendron Inc., "It is obvious that the entertainment industry is more profitable than the chemicals industry. The growth in the long term is in the entertainment field. Some kind of ownership of MCA and its Universal Studios might make sense." For her part, Irene Nadeau, a Montreal-based analyst at investment dealer BNP Canada Ltd., pointed out that one reason for the drastic drop in Segman's share price in that "as investors, the Brazilian family may have a different time horizon from some institutional investors," who look for strong performance every quarter from their holdings.

But many observers remain skeptical about Edgar Jr.'s latest strategic tactic for Segman. One Canadian entertainment executive claims that "on his own, Edgar Brazilian will get chewed up in Hollywood. The way that kind of culture works is if MCA is somehow allied to with DreamWorks Ltd." This super movie-production studio was recently founded by director Steven Spielberg, former Disney executive Jeffrey Katzenberg and record executive David Geffen, and has a \$1-billion-plus budget. Their tie to MCA is strong: Spielberg made *Jurassic Park*, E.T. and *Jaws* at MCA's Universal Studios, while Geffen built its record business. In fact, contractual obligations make MCA the only studio where Spielberg can make a sequel to *Jurassic Park*. Furthermore, Segman's senior executive vice-president, Stephen Bissner, was a lawyer involved in negotiations between Matsushita and MCA prior to joining the company. The father of Edgar Jr.'s close friend, Hollywood agent Mike Ovitz, was a Segman's distributor for more than 40 years.

Still, if Segman's MCA bid succeeds, Edgar Brazilian Jr. must then prove that, under his direction, Segman and its allies can produce hit after hit—far more quickly and cheaply than its shareholders like.

ANDREW WELLS



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BUSINESS

## Divine disclosure

They say that God is in the details. There's something that every Canadian investor who cracks open a corporate annual report this spring would

do well to remember. Go ahead. Study the consolidated statement of retained earnings. Peruse the list of off-balance-sheet financial instruments. Dived over executive salaries and bonuses. But when it comes to really reading an annual report, just recall that the most valuable information about a company, its senior management and its future prospects is often lodged between the lines.

Flatten the thickness and the glow of the pages. Peruse the pictures. Cross-examine the social/political/fairly conspicuous between the lines. Count the number of pictures of the company's chairman. Ask yourself if you really want to own shares in a company with a New Age "conscious statement," or a board of directors that reads like an Alsatian cocktail party rather than a corporate board.

In a speech to the Financial Executives Institute in Toronto last week, the chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission, a regulatory body responsible for government corporate disclosure, expressed grave concerns about the quality of the business information that is shared with the public. In fact, senior BO Watson declared that he was "disconcerted" to learn that many analysts do not rely on public filings for critical company information. No kidding.

Still, a random sampling of the first batch of 1994 annual reports reveals plenty of rich insights for any investor. For one thing, the returns of overpaid agents and overpaid executives probably the most remarkable evidence to date that the economic recession is over. The notable exceptions to that, however, are the major chartered banks. Although they posted record profits last year, the banks—especially the Royal Bank—have gone to elaborate lengths



### THE BOTTOM LINE

By DEBORAH McWHIRTER

But there is certainly nothing remotely mysterious about the 1994 annual report from Intermex Corp. of Vancouver. The company, which swags miserly losses "incurred a resort," offers a fold-out cover with a Michelangelo reproduction from the roof of the Sistine Chapel. And almost every subsequent page is filled with an arcane gold-broker. Forget that Intermex's net income is

down and that general and administrative costs are on the rise. Management is convinced that shareholders need to learn more about "capitalizing"—to which they have devoted an entire section of the report. As an added bonus, there is a

handy glossary of "accounting." The features such terms as "staked," which means "to anticipate with great enthusiasm. Totally excited." Play on, dadas.

Another notable early entry for 1994 is the annual report marking the centennial of Northern Telecom Ltd. After a few harrowing years of stock exchange and global restructuring, the company has turned a corner—of some sort. The corporate vision was clearly not among

the thousands of employees out from Northern Telecom's payroll, not only as there is official Corporate Mission statement, but there are related mission statements concerning Our Spirit and Our Values. Northern Telecom also commissioned an Be Thinkers to share their "Perspectives on the Information Age." If management is so intent on going its long-suffering associates an unnecessary corporate, how about a dividend, huh?

Thus, of course, is only an arbitrary and preliminary review: there are many annual reports still to come. But while regulations brood about the quality of the content in shareholder reports, Canadian investors with a sharp eye can still learn plenty from the *Entrepreneur*.



1994 annual reports—information lodged between the lines



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# Million-dollar grown-ups

Executive compensation is on the rise, as profits increase

The most startling corporate take-over last year was the fight for Lac Minerals Ltd., a poorly managed Toronto-based mining company that controlled a rich body of gold ore in Chile. In the end, the fierce battle for control of Lac between Vancouver-based Royal Oak Mines Inc. and Barrick Gold Corp., the leading North American gold mining company, was a coronation of successful takeover strategy. Barrick, based in Toronto, was more than 30 times larger than Royal Oak and, predictably, was the bidding war it paid \$2.3 billion for Lac, a price that a new step was a bargain. But the financial maneuver employed in the takeover did not end when the deal was signed. They resumed again last month when Barrick released its extraordinary compensation information for 1994.

There it was disclosed that the company's board of directors rewarded Peter Munk, Barrick's founder, chairman and chief executive, for concluding the deal by doubling his bonus to \$1 million. That was in addition to a \$200,000 bonus that he picked up from his holding company, Munkman Corp., for completing a \$200-million takeover of the cash-strapped real estate company Tropic Corp. of Calgary.

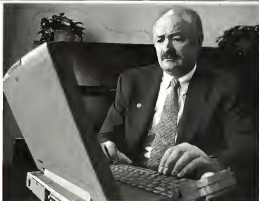
Now executives who pull off takeovers are rewarded in one of the business practices that has been revealed as a result of the Ontario Securities Commission's (OSC) two-year-old policy requiring publicly traded companies to disclose the compensation packages of their top five executives. Because the information documents are distributed to shareholders prior to annual meetings, investors and analysts are getting their first glimpse of the various ways devised to pay and motivate top executives. On top of their base salaries, many senior managers also receive short-term bonuses, long-term incentives, stock options, lower-

street loans and takeover bonuses.

Munk is not alone in the million-dollar bonus league. Ted Rogers, president and chief executive officer of Rogers Communications Inc., picked up a \$1.5-million bonus related to his company's \$3.3-billion takeover of Maclean Hunter Ltd. in 1994. Like Munk, Rogers is not just an employee; he built the company and owns a significant portion of its shares. Two of Rogers' executives, Phil Dill and Graham Savage, each got \$1-million-plus bonuses for the takeover. Takeover bonuses "go back to the takeover era in the '80s," explained Martin Hara, a partner at consultant KPMG's compensation practice in Toronto. "Of course, some of the big takeovers, like

the 1994 takeover, were more important to executive's piggy banks than the return of many Canadian companies to profitability. While the domestic economy grew at a healthy 4.5-per-cent rate in 1994, corporate profits almost doubled to \$40 billion, and the bonus packages now being reported are correspondingly lush. And with corporate profits expected to continue to climb—probably to an all-time record—this year, bonuses are expected to increase again for 1995. Allen Taylor, chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada, is an example of how an executive can prosper when a company's financial performance turns around. In 1989, the bank reported a relatively meagre profit of \$300 million due to a large writedown of some of its bad real estate loans. As a result, Taylor did not get a bonus. Last year, however, the bank recovered and reported a record profit of \$1.17 billion, and Taylor was paid a total of \$2.65 million, including a \$600,000 bonus. The story was similar at BCE Inc., which owns the country's largest telephone company. BCE Canada, and was the most profitable Canadian company in 1994 with earnings of \$1.25 billion. That compared with a loss of \$454 million in 1993, as a result of writ-

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**Frank Stronach**  
Magna  
1994 pay: \$41 million  
1994 profit: \$234 million



**Richard Currie**  
Leblaw  
1994 pay: \$2 million  
1994 profit: \$127 million



**Peter Munk**  
Barrick and Horsham  
1994 pay: \$2.5 million  
1994 profit: \$436 million

Cadillac Financial and (Robert) Crompton's, didn't work out. So you could argue that they shouldn't have been rewarded. But, he added, "usually a takeover is done to cover some kind of established corporate goal, so when it does a bonus is paid."

But there was much more than just takeovers fueling the jump in executive compensation levels that are now appearing in the compensation disclosure information

donors and restructurings at the conglomerate. BCE's chairman Lynton (died) Wilson was paid \$1.4 million in 1994, including a bonus of \$200,000. But like Taylor, Wilson did not collect a bonus in 1995.

Although those were Canada's two most profitable companies in 1994, neither of them employed the highest-paid executives. Leading the compensation sweepstakes—added for out in front—was Frank Stronach, chairman of Migros International Inc., a Zurich-based, Oct.-based supermarket company whose sales have been jumping in North America since sales began to recover from the recession. Migros's 1994 profit rose 66 per cent to \$251 million, and Stronach earned nearly \$45 million. That included a modest salary of a \$200,000, a regular bonus of \$7.3 million, plus an additional bonus of 66 million for providing "consulting services" for the company's expansion into Europe. He also received \$27.3 million by exercising stock options that he had been given in previous years. In all, Stronach's \$45 million broke the previous Canadian record of \$32.3 million, which Monk set in 1991 when he, too, cashed in stock options accumulated over several years.

Stronach and Migros's huge compensation packages have not been widely criticized because both men built their companies almost from scratch. But some analysts have begun to complain that even such entrepreneurs' executives are taking more than their fair

share while their companies' real owners—the shareholders—have to settle for much less. Migros, for example, paid out a total of \$45 million in dividends to all its shareholders last year, only slightly more than Stronach's compensation package.



According to business watchers, the disclosure of executive salaries has mostly heightened the public focus on pay for performance. David Leighton, business professor emeritus at the University of Western Ontario in London and a member of several corporate boards, says that as long as com-

panies' financial performance improves, he does not object to hefty pay packets for senior management. "It's driven up compensation," said Leighton. "Because it's rewarding people for good performance, and punishing others for bad, this is healthy thing."

Still, as a result of such increased scrutiny, many companies are increasingly using payment methods that are intended to encourage executives to improve profits—and share prices. "There has been a general shift away from the fixed portion of the compensation, the base salary, to the variable portion, bonuses and stock options," said Tom Hagensen, compensation partner at consultant William M. Mercer Ltd. in Toronto. "They're increasing the one-time bonuses, but they're not increasing the base salary much. So there is the ongoing commitment to keep on paying if the performance doesn't keep up."

In general, the one's disclosure requirements, which had been strenuously opposed by a large portion of the business community, "has opened the whole process up to daylight," said Leighton. Because of the widespread public attention, more corporate boards have mandated compensation committees composed of several independent directors to review and set pay levels. And Leighton says that he knows of at least one CEO who recently turned down a compensation package put forward by the board's own adviser because he felt it was too generous and would set a bad example for the rest of the company. Leighton declined to name the executive or the company because the information was a confidential board matter.

Indeed, the OSC's new rules have created a spin-off for consultants. Hagensen says Mercer's compensation work has almost doubled, and admits to seeing a similar increase. He notes that a top-ranked compensation expert needs skills that combine the tough-minded approach of a labor negotiator with the diplomacy of a marriage counselor. "The board wants someone who can go to dinner with the CEO," said Hagensen. "There's no point in hiring someone who will not be psychologically to the CEO, who isn't sure if it got there because he's aggressive and sincere."

Certainly, restraining the adventure and imagination separately put forward to justify bonuses before several deals almost every executive, on paper, low pay for his or her company's overall performance, can point to something that has improved under their stewardship. Indeed, while Black and Byrne picked up bonuses for completing takeovers after executives agreed to have their equity compensation agreements for bonuses in the form of shares. Perry White, founder, chairman and CEO of Royal Oak Mines, may have lost her bid for Lac du Bonnet, but she obtained a bonus anyway. Apparently, who, low or down when companies spend millions financing takeover campaigns, a lot of this cash tends to stick to the chair executive.

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# Business NOTES

## Scoring on Maple Leaf

The directors of Maple Leaf Foods Inc. have recommended that shareholders accept the \$5-billion takeover offer from Wallace McCain, his family and the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board. In a statement, the Toronto-based board declared that "in the opinion of a better offer, Maple Leaf shareholders approve the offer and arrangement proposed by the Wallace McCain family." The board also noted that its financial adviser, brokerage house Wedell Burns Inc. of Toronto, has concluded that the McCain takeover offer "is far from a financial point of view to Maple Leaf shareholders who elect the cash option."



McCain fair takeover offer

pany holding 56 per cent of Maple Leaf, has endorsed the deal as well. Under the McCain proposal, Maple Leaf shareholders will be able to choose either cash or shares in the proposed new company under McCain. If they choose cash, they will get between \$23.75 and \$13 a share. They have until April 30 to accept the offer. Maple Leaf traded at about \$12.50 before the McCain bid and closed last week at \$14.75 per share.

Wallace McCain is a co-owner and major shareholder in McCain Foods Ltd., but was ousted as chief executive of the New Brunswick company after losing a court battle with his brother, Harrison, over a disagreement about who should succeed their father as head of the company.

communications company, BCE Inc., and Cancom (Canadian Satellite Communications Inc.), which already has a satellite operation serving television networks and cable companies.

## Job slump

Canada's national unemployment rate rose to 9.7 per cent in March from 9.6 per cent (the previous month). According to Statistics Canada, full-time employment was growing at an average of 61,000 jobs a month in 1994, that pace is now down to 12,000. At the same time, the demand for part-time workers has declined, resulting in a loss of 38,000 jobs since last November. There were 14,000 more jobs in the economy in March, but that was offset by an increase of 22,900 people joining the labor force, accounting for the growth in the unemployment rate.

Unemployment grew by 20,000 jobs in British Columbia in March, ending a nine-month pause. There were 11,000 more jobs in Alberta during the month to bring year-over-year gains to 38,000. Finally, employment grew in New Brunswick by 5,000 to offset a decline in February. In Ontario, however, employment fell for the third straight month. The province has lost 41,000 jobs so far in 1995—25,000 in March alone.

## GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

International Murco Explorations Ltd., which owns 50 per cent of an Argentine property that is one of the richest gold and copper sites in the world, has conditionally accepted a \$425-million takeover bid by Placer Dome Inc. Both companies are Vancouver-based.

## COLLECT CALL

Unitel Communications Inc. has admitted using overly aggressive interpretations of Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission rules to understate how much it owed two phone companies to help subsidize their local telephone service. As a result, Unitel—which is losing nearly \$1 million per day—agreed to pay \$2.6 million to B.C. Tel and Bell Canada. The Toronto-based long-distance telephone company also owes more than \$1 million in back charges to Telegraph, Canada's only overseas long-distance provider.

## BLEAK HOUSE

The dismal outlook for housing sales means a grim 1995 for real estate companies. According to Royal LePage Ltd.'s chief executive officer, Colum Sastis, the number of homes sold across the country fell by 30 per cent in January and by 20 per cent in February. March figures are expected to be "moderately depressing," he says. The Toronto-based company posted an operating loss of \$14.8 million in 1994, some improvement from a \$20-million loss in 1993.

## AIR CANADA DEAL GROUNDED

Canadian brokerage firms are reportedly experiencing difficulties selling a \$600-million stock and derivatives package offering from Air Canada of Montreal. The deal, which was sold directly to underwriters for redistribution, includes 151,672 units at \$2,000 apiece. Each unit contains 360 non-voting common shares priced at \$7 each and \$1,400-worth of eight-per-cent convertible debentures.

## MATERIAL CHANGES

Canadian retailer Dymco Ltd., which has been under court protection from its creditors since Jan. 17, filed a licensing re-financing plan that will give it \$60 million in new money through guaranteed new stock sales. The company, which operates more than 500 stores across Canada under the Tinker's, B.Wing, and Firstwater banners among others, owes creditors \$238 million. It has offered to pay its creditors 80 cents on the dollar in cash and the rest in shares.



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## Space rivalry

A federal review panel recommended that Canada should force the CRTC to reverse its policy on direct satellite-to-base station services to permit competition. That action would set up a struggle between Expresso, an all-Canada-owned service, and Power Direct, a new service that would link Power Corp. of Montreal and the U.S. giant Hughes Aircraft Co. of Los Angeles, a subsidiary of General Motors. The recommendation was submitted to Heritage Minister Michel Duguay and Industry Minister John Manley.

Last year, the CRTC exempted Expresso from the need for an operating license provided that it met certain conditions, including a requirement that only Canadian-owned satellites be used. So-called direct star satellite services are expected to challenge the current cable television and pay-per-view movie monopolies. The latter is potentially politically controversial because Astral Broadcasting, the Prime Minister's media firm, is a Power Corp. executive.

Expresso is owned by an all-Canadian consortium including the largest Canadian telecom-

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### THE NATION'S BUSINESS



into British Columbia, while farmers were at the same time because the federal government for subsidies to help reduce their costs. On September 6, 1897, the federal Laurier government signed the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, giving the CPR \$3.3 million plus mineral rights in the Kootenays and permission to build a new Pacific branch through the Kootenays from Alberta, providing the railway agreed to perpetually to reduce freight rates on eastbound grain and flour.

On budget day, Feb. 27, perpetuity hit the dust. The arrangement had actually been renegotiated several times before, culminating in a 1963 compromise that freight rates could rise, but never exceed 10 per cent of the world price for grain. That left the government paying at least \$699 million in subsidies. The system was less than perfect, with the same grain shippers occasionally travelling east and then west, just to qualify for the subsidy. Another long-term cost to the taxpayer of the Crow was Canada's signature on the GATT treaty that specifically protects rate in transportation subsidies on agricultural products.

One of the longest-term favorable effects from the Crow's demise is expected to be on major agricultural producers, switching into such alternate, higher-price crops as canola, beans, lentils, wheat and corn. There should also be an accelerating switch from straight grain farming to cattle, herring and other all of agriculture instead of raising grain crops. Land back in Vancouver as Thunder Bay for rice and more farmers will be switching to truck transport into the United States. At the moment, most American West Coast ports are underutilized, while Vancouver, which has exceptional facilities, has been crippled by a series of container strikes. Just two months ago, it was tied up for four days by 425 longshore workers who were up to \$80,000 a year, demanding higher pay.

Next to go, according to gossip in the Prairie color shops, could be the Canadian wheat, which will experience a sideways on all wheat sales. Farmers could, for example, set up points (stations) in their backyards to advertise their wares, but wheat board rules at the moment make that kind of underhanded unbecoming. The government's increasingly regulations prohibit farmers who live close to the border to track their produce into the United States. When Manitoba farmer Bill Curran tried it last month, he was arrested and had to spend a night in the Brandon Correctional Institute before being sprung on bail.

According to a different report, it was quite an adventure. When one young inmate asked him what he was in for, Curran replied "straggling wheat," which his fellow prisoner mistakenly heard as "straggling weed." So he asked the farmer "How much did you sell?" He was stumped when Curran told him "Fifty thousand bushels, grain or take a loss." "Wow," the young man replied, "I'd sell you six grains, and I got two years. They're going to put you away for 700 years, man."

## The crash landing of the Crow

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

As Paul Martin's revolutionary but not slowly becomes conventional wisdom, one of its parameters grows ever more breathtaking. The finance minister's cost-cutting desires will permanently alter many lives, but some more so than the farmers in the Prairie provinces. The \$12-billion crop economy grows as 60 million acres is involved. The Liberal government's decision to eliminate the historic Crow's Nest Pass Agreement will alter not just how much is grown on this acreage, but what is grown, and how many farm operations will survive the harsh new circumstances.

Until now, the subsidized Crow rate arrangement has paid about 50 per cent of grain shipping costs, from now on, farmers will have to pay the full transportation tariff to Canadian western ports. That's a difference of 45 or so per cent, or almost \$12,000 for a grain grown with an average-sized farm of 1,000 acres. "This is almost like the theft of the chalice from a church," I was told by Jim Paken, the former veteran MPP minister of Parliament for Skeena, B.C., who prior to his comment before the 1985 election, specialized in Crow politics. "The history at the Crow rate is linked Canada. The railways were given a huge mission to participate in this over time, with the Crows taking on more and more of the responsibility. Destroying that arrangement was an incredibly stupid decision, because the most foolish in Martin's budget, because it changes the economic map in Western Canada from east to west, to north and south."

Paken believes elimination of the Crow will be a crippling blow to the western economy. "The impact on the Prairies will be hardest. It's by those farmers who are already hardest hit," he predicts. "That is erosion the impact on the deep-water ports such as Vancouver and Prince Rupert, B.C., Churchill, Man., and Thunder Bay, Ont. The shift in Canada's grain compass to a north-south direction will

have untold and so far unanticipated negative effects on the country as a whole."

Saskatchewan Premier Roy Romanow has forecast that in his province alone net farm income will drop by a substantial \$200 million a year. As farmers go bankrupt and branch lines disappear, the reason for the existence of many Prairie elevator towns will disappear, leaving them to ghost communities. One reason there have been more of an exodus in that along with killing the Crow, Martin announced a one-time, one-time payment of \$1.6 billion to affected farmers, as well as \$300 million for improvements to western railroads. Farm organizations will ensure that in an age of drastically reduced governmental expenditures the Crow might not survive, but been lobbying for intermodal payments of \$7 billion, but at least they got something.

The history of the Crow dates back to the 1890s when prospectors discovered rich coal and lime metal ore in the Kootenay region of southern British Columbia and the Americans threatened to extend their railroads into that area to take out the minerals. The CPR requested subsidies that Ottawa to build a railway through the Crowned Pass

*'This is almost like the theft of the chalice. It was an incredibly stupid decision, perhaps the most foolish in Martin's budget.'*





# Maclean's and the 20th century

Looking back at Canada in the 1930s to a confining series marking the magazine's 90th anniversary year

Unemployment and drought scarred the 1930s—a decade that would end in the flames of the Second World War. The economic debacle that became known as the Great Depression began in October, 1929, when the New York and Toronto stock exchanges collapsed. The ensuing hardships cost the minds of Canadians their jobs and, at its worst in 1933, when the population of the country stood at 30.6 million, the unemployment rate reached 20.6 per cent, or 673,000 people. The workers who were still employed suffered crippling pay cuts, with average wages falling as much as 50 per cent. The hardships of that decade scarred a generation. In the words of historian John Herd Thompson and Allen Seeger, millions “stared into the cold, grey face of disaster and would never forget the end they saw there. They remembered agonizing dying in the fields for want of food, and children’s bodies frozen and mangled for want of vitamins.

They remembered Canadians noting in the streets for bread, and entire Canadian cities shaking their own hard to make them beg.”

The Depression was at its cruelest on the Prairies where years of drought, dust storms and grasshopper plagues added to the misery. During that period, 100,000 people left the three Prairie provinces, more as the landscape became a desert pained by abandoned buildings and half-destroyed towns. Hospitals, railway stations, general stores, even schools and churches closed as communities withered. Many families came down to starvation and, in winter, children starved to death made of grain sacks. In the April, 1932, edition of Maclean’s, writer W. J. Mathew described the scene that confronted him in Saskatchewan, where hundreds of people had turned their backs on their farms and headed north out of the dust bowl to other open lands to take the backbreaking task of clearing the virgin bush. “It was not an adventure in pioneering of spiced youth,” wrote Mathew. “It was a pilgrimage of the middle-aged, bearded men but trying again.”

Through individual case histories, Maclean’s also detailed the lot of Canadians rejected by the system. In 1932, in an article entitled The Job-

less White-Collar Worker, an anonymous writer described how, her savings exhausted, she had been reduced to begging for money and boxes of WPC’s cereal tickets. And in 1935, in the Letters column of Toronto, who had struggled to keep his small company going for two years, told Maclean’s how he applied for relief after creditors had seized his house. When he finally made his way to collect his last and final coupon, he learned he was being “have a few fells when he puts his tail between his legs and stinks.”

In 1933, Maclean’s reported that half that year’s university graduating class of 4,000 were unlikely to find work. That November, the magazine started a department, Youth Tonic, in which a succession of young people recorded their heartbreak and bitterness. One of them, Winnipeg senior graduate Wilfred Frost, contrasted sarcastically on Prime Minister R. B. Bennett’s assertion that a “golden opportunity” beckoned the nation’s youth. One of the most promising openings for a graduate engineer, Frost said sarcastically, was selling women’s hosiery.

During that cruel decade, bloody food riots erupted in many of the nation’s cities, and at the Kingston Penitentiary prisoners shot at Conservative Party of Canada secretary Tim Buck in his cell. Maclean’s printed lengthy extracts from the House of Commons, a book written by an other inmate, James Campbell, which documented the appalling conditions in the jail. In a subsequent editorial, Maclean’s editor Neale Moore stated, “We do not believe that deliberate brutality and calculated callousness are sanctioned, neither by the requirements of justice nor by the public that pays to maintain these institutions.”

The editorial in the 1930s not only forced Canadians to question their social and economic beliefs, it also created in the thinking people

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who rode a wave of inflated discontent back into office in 1935, revealing similar treatment from O’Leary’s earlier paper when he had been elected as member of parliament to help the destitute. It was an anti-establishment attack in the Liberal campaign slogan, “King or Chaos.” And O’Leary succeeded it up in three sentences. “I. There are no more money spending programs of public works. 2. The next day in to be continued. 3. In the meantime the government hopes that, with world recovery and betterment of trade, unemployment will disappear.”

As the 1930s progressed, two other issues began to trouble Maclean’s readers: the threat of communism from Stalin’s Russia and the rise of German Nazi leader Adolf Hitler. In 1937, George Drew, a lawyer, who would become premier of Ontario in 1961, returned from Moscow. He reported in the magazine that far from being a workers’ dream, the Soviet Union was a “parade of corruption, inefficiency, squander and terrorism.” So the advertisement for a new car, and possibly a world war in the world, he said, resulted, “murder, imprisonment and constant violence.”

And while many commentators of the time were finding positive things to say about the rebuilding of the German economy under Hitler, Maclean’s revealed a more cautious note. In 1934, Floyd Chalmers, then a disaster and later president of the magazine’s publisher, Maclean, Hunter Ltd., compared Hitlerism to prehistoric World Chalmers, who had put ruled Germany. “Hitlerism is a very world economy. It produces gold and silver from the rocks of the North country. It kills babies in dwelling houses. It produces art beauty in photographs. But, and the worst way, it is deadly.”

In the 1930s, Canadians also saw Japan as almost as much of a threat

## The Depression of the Dirty Thirties scarred a generation, and it took the onset of a world war to pull Canada's economy out of the doldrums

Shortqueues for hermits in a Toronto junk: bloody food riots



as the European dictatorship. A 1932 article in Maclean’s warned that Japan’s seizure of Manchuria from China “gives rise to the belief that her ultimate intention is the hegemony of the Orient.” And in 1935, an anonymous correspondent reported that “there could be no peace in Asia as long as the Japanese army remained a force.”

By the end of 1939, the outbreak of war in Europe had clearly superseded the Depression and drought as the most compelling topic in Maclean’s. Was another European war inevitable? Would it serve Canadian interests better to join in, or to remain aloof and devote itself to helping domestic workers? The editor’s column of January on Sept. 1, 1939, quickly moved away from the nation had British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared war on Germany on Sept. 3, and King followed seven days later.

By the end of 1941, Canadian had forces in Britain, by then had divisions with 125,000 troops, were clearly cast in the role of observer. It was a very cheap way in the way, where increasing numbers of Canadian pilots were flying operational missions with RCAF or RCAF squadrons. And in the North Atlantic, the British Canadian war was fully engaged on convoy duty, battling the mines and attacking U-boats.

Canadian industry, driven to ever greater efforts by King’s unstoppable number of demands and supply shortages, turned out everything from automobiles to ships to munitions. From a standing start, aircraft production reached 4,000 planes a year between 1939 and 1945, the ship-building industry expanded to produce a total of 350 cargo ships and 487 escorts and minesweepers. It was a phenomenal effort that required the onset of virtually every man and woman in Canada—and it effectively ended the Great Depression. The grinding poverty of the 1930s had been erased by war.



The Canadian Red Cross Society would never say so, but people who donate blood may actually be doing themselves a favor. In the traditional view at least, giving the gift of life is a purely altruistic gesture. But according to a theory that surfaced in 1995, and has since received support from several research studies, giving blood may also reduce the donor's risk of heart disease by helping to rid the body of excess iron. The Red Cross, however, is reluctant to endorse the idea for one thing: the theory that excess iron can lead to coronary problems is controversial, not least because it challenges the accepted wisdom that cholesterol is the chief villain in heart disease. Moreover, the Red Cross remains wedded to the principle that donors should be motivated by altruism. "Using the iron theory would be a sort of a corollary," says Dr. Carlos Langewiesch, the society's assistant national director of blood services, "and we do not use quotations."

As noble as that approach may be, it has not helped the Red Cross reverse a steady



Blood-donor clinic in Toronto: reversing unacceptably to reverse a steady decline in donations since 1990

## Do unto others

decline in blood donations since 1990. The society conducts roughly 10,000 clinics each year, but during the 12 months ending March 31, the total amount of blood collected was down an estimated 16 per cent from the peak year of 1990-1991. Dr. Langewiesch

**Giving blood may be good for the donor**

attributes the decline in part to fallout from the tainted blood controversy that arose in the mid 1980s, when supplies became contaminated by the virus that leads to AIDS. (Last month, in fact, the society announced an indefinite ban on blood donor clinics in Coquitlam Bay North, an area of Newland land near St. John's with an unusually high rate of HIV infection.) The recession also appears to have had an impact, he says, particularly in major cities where thousands of people accustomed to giving blood during their lunch hours, lost their jobs.

Of course, the downward trend would quickly reverse itself if it were proven that giving blood improves the donor's health. The Seattle-based proponent of the theory is Dr. Jerome Sullivan, a clinical pathologist at the Ralph H. Johnson Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Charleston, S.C. In the late 1990s, Sullivan was intrigued by the fact that heart disease occurs much more frequently among middle-aged men than women. He searched the medical literature, but found that the discrepancy had never been properly explained. There was research, however, showing that menstruation helps to reduce the level of iron in women's bodies—a fact that led Sullivan to speculate that iron is a factor in heart disease.

Although Sullivan published his theory in 2001, for some time a decade he remained a voice in the wilderness. Then, in 1995, *People* magazine's Dr. Julia Sullivan reported on a five-year study of 1,501 men aged 42 to 80, which showed that heart disease was more common among men with high levels of stored iron. Dr. Sullivan's study catapulted the previously obscure theory to the front pages of newspapers and the covers of magazines like *Maxim's* (Sept. 21, 1993), in part because iron had for decades been viewed as vital for good health.

The publication of the Finnish research led to a heated, and at times, nasty debate within medical circles. Two groups of re-

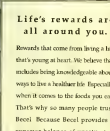
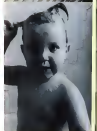
searchers from Harvard University have attacked the idea, and at least three studies that attempt to refute it have been published in such periodicals as the *New England Journal of Medicine*. "Frankly, the iron theory of cholesterol is a little bit in left field," says Dr. Keith McPherson, director of the cholesterol clinic at the University of Ottawa Heart Institute. "This guy Sullivan is a little bit in left field."

Sullivan, however, contends that the hostility he and Sakane have encountered is a natural response from people who have a vested interest in the theory that cholesterol is a leading cause of heart disease. "There are people who have their careers committed to one theory," he says. "Somebody who comes in with a new way of looking at heart disease is not going to be very welcome."

Slowly but surely, Sullivan's persistence is paying off. In new research that seems to support his position, Sullivan has completed a second study on the subject, and last October a team of Austrian researchers published the results of a study supporting a link between hardening of the arteries and high levels of iron. Some other researchers say that Sullivan's theory appears to make sense in light of their own work. "What he says is not what you see taught in medical school, but I think it will," says Dr. Joe McCarril, a professor of radiology and biochemistry at the University of Colorado in Denver. "There is a whole lot of laboratory data that underscores the ability of iron to amplify the damage caused by heart disease."

While his colleagues argue about his theory, Sullivan is taking no chances. He donates half a litre of blood at least four times a year—with the result that, at age 50, he has about as much iron in his system as a typical 16-year-old woman. Below 30 micrograms of ferritin, a protein that stores iron, per litre of blood. He's convinced that sooner will eventually prove him right, and that group blood is good both for the donor and for the recipient. And even if he turns out to have been wrong, he certainly has not been doing himself, or the blood collection system, any harm.

DAVID JENSH



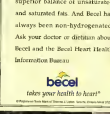
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# Backpack Calendar

Memories of Don Messer, and other spring highlights

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**April 19-23:** Terrific Jazz Party, Victoria. The festival's 12th annual edition includes concerts at various venues throughout the city, with free transportation between the sites. The 20 participating bands include Fat Sam's Band from Edinburgh, Iggy's Jazz Cowboys of Tempe, Ariz., and Los Caribes of Guaymas, Mexico.

**April 28, May 3, 4, 6, 11, 12:** Madama Butterfly, Vancouver Opera Company, Queen Elizabeth Theatre. One of the most popular of all operas, Puccini's classic returns to Vancouver with Associate Patron Schuman (pictured) in the title role.

**April 30:** Eighth Annual Kilo Festival, Clover Point, Victoria. The Canadian Mental Health Association invites the public to relieve stress by flying a kite.

## ALBERTA

**April 25-29:** Silver Buckle Rodeo, Red Deer. Top professionals compete for prize money and the coveted Red Deer Silver Buckle in seven events (barrel racing, bull riding, calf roping, steer wrestling, ladies barrel racing and beef steer riding).

**May 4-6:** Paganini Fireworks, Calgary Palladium Orchestra, Jack Singer Concert Hall, Wilsons Trust Park as the guest soloist for Paganini's Violin Concerto No. 1. The orchestra will also perform the Overture to Rossini's Barber of Seville and Tchaikovsky's Swan Lake No. 6.

## SASKATCHEWAN

**May 12-13:** Vexco Festival, Saskatoon. Billed as the world's largest Urbanists event, the festival comprises continuous entertainment by dancers and musicians, artistic and cultural displays and special children's events.

## MANITOBA

**May 11-14, 19-21:** New Creations, Royal Winnipeg



Earth Day celebrations in Victoria two years ago attracted

April still draws thoughts about income taxes for most Canadians, for many the month also brings to mind Earth Day (April 22). This year marks the 25th anniversary of an initiative launched by then Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson. Inspired by the huge anti-war protests of the late 1960s, Nelson wanted to mobilize public opinion behind environmental causes in a year that also saw the establishment of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. While the first Earth Day brought huge crowds into the streets of several American cities, the occasion barely registered outside the United States. But by its 20th anniversary, in 1988, Earth Day activities were attracting 200 million people in 141 countries, including two million in Canada.

Five years later, Canadian Earth Day celebrations were even more deeply celebrated. Earth Day Canada (EDC), the Toronto-based national co-ordinating body

for 7,500 member organizations, claims that virtually every Canadian schoolchild will be involved in Earth Week activities this month. In total, some five million Canadians are expected to take part in more than 9,000 Earth Day events, ranging from homage to the lovely women in Victoria to a traditional First Nations sunrise ceremony outside the Ontario legislature in Toronto.

Among all the marches, concerts and neighborhood cleanups, tree plantings stand out as the nation's single most popular Earth Day event. The Canadian Natural History, an EDC project launched last year with model plantings in Saskatoon and three Ontario cities, provides community groups with a comprehensive step-by-step program that covers everything from where to get the trees to lists of government agencies and private businesses that might help. The project's original goal was to encourage plantings in 2,000 can-

struction stretching across the country by the year 2000, but EDC executive director Robert James Martin says that that target will likely be exceeded by 1991. James Martin attributes the program's success to the wide appeal of tree planting, with its connotation of putting down roots and its inherent expression of faith in the future: "People get love to plant trees." As the very least, it takes one's mind off taxes.

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Ballet, Centennial Concert Hall. Artistic director William Whitener presents *Tosca* for the first time in the city. Also featured is the world premiere of Montreal-based Mark Loden's *Monstrous*.

### ONTARIO

**April 8, 11, 15, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30:** *Leslie's* of Leamington, Canadian Opera Company, Oshawa Centre, Toronto. Roman American soprano Sophie Stine performs the title role in Donizetti's bel canto masterpiece, in which feuding Highland lords and threatened love lead to murder and the most famous mad scene in the history of opera.

**May 3/July 9:** *A Private World*. John Cawthra's *Landscape Drawings, Watercolours, Oil Sketches and Paintings*, Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto. One hundred and thirty-five works by the 19th-century English landscape master, from the private collection of Toronto's David and Mary Lou Thomson.

### QUEBEC

**May 8-9:** 50th Anniversary of Vi-Du, Montreal. Symphonic Orchestra, Place des Arts. The 1950, conducted by Charles Dutoit, commemorates the anniversary with Schönberg's *Sarbaner* from *Phaenax*, Weber's *Minuet* from *Prokofiev's Gigs for the End of the War* and *Il Tempo* by Martin.

**May 11-13:** *Levee*. Les Ballets Jazz de Montréal, Place des Arts. Four male and four female dancers perform to the music of American pianist Keith Jarrett.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

**May 13-Aug. 27:** *Images of Our Time and Place: The Art of Atlantic Canada*, Beaverbrook Art Gallery, Fredericton. The Beaverbrook's new addition, the Marion McCas Adams Gallery, opens with an exhibition of works, many on loan from other collections, by such famous painters as Alex Colville, Christopher Pratt, Mary Pratt and Tom Farnsworth.

### NOVA SCOTIA

**April 27/28:** Don Messer Jubilee Festival, Halifax Metro Centre. A tribute to the popular 1960s CBC tele-

vision show of traditional fiddle and dance music, performed by such names as Catherine McKinnon and fiddle champion Graham Townsend.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

**May 2:** *Voces of Spring*, Confederation Centre of the Arts, Charlottetown.



Aphelion, internationally renowned

lotions. The *Queen's Children's* Chorus performs a variety of seasonal favorites, both classical and contemporary.

### NEWFOUNDLAND

**April 28:** *Proclamation of the City*, St. John's. The soldiers of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment mark its 20th anniversary with a parade through the historic capital with colors flying, pipe playing and drum beating.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

**April 18-27:** *Northern Provinces*, Coppermine. An exciting spring festival with cross-country, snowmobile races, a traditional and hunt competition, drum dancing and feasting.

### YUKON

**April 18:** Susan Aphelion Concert, Whitehorse. A performance by the internationally renowned bass singer from Anzac, N.W.T.

# NEXT

A sampling of upcoming diversions

## MOVIES

**Kiss of Death** (R) *Former WWF star David Caruso* as an actor who murders New York City's criminal underground. **The Peltier** and **The Penguin** (M) *Short* is the voice behind *Hush*, a shy penguin in love in this animated musical. **The Basketball Diaries** (A) *High-school basketball star* turns to drugs and violence in this film based on the Jim Carroll novel. **French Kiss** (M) *Ryan Reynolds* stars in another romantic comedy—this time finding love on a trip to Paris. **Kemper** (R) *An award-winning thriller* based on the true story of a 19th-century prison who was robbed of his intelligence.



Map: Ryan

## VIDEO

**Quit** (R) *Robert Redford* directs a juicy, understated drama about TV's end of an era. **The Adventures of Priscilla, Queen of the Desert** (R) *The costumes* enhance the script in this overrated tale of a drag act in the Outback. **Blue Sky** (A) *An early work* by Tommy Lee Jones, Jason Lange stars in *Blue Sky* in a darker tale barely seen the light of day. **Ed Wood** (M) *Martin Landau* makes Oscar's blood as Bela Lugosi in *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* to a D-movie maker. **House Dreams** (A) *A fascinating* but flabby documentary speculates how low-budget films could improve the voting.

## BOOKS

**Don't Die Before You're Dead** (Y) *Yevgeny Yevtushenko* (Key Porter). The legendary Russian author bases his epic novel on the latest 1991 coup. **Smoking** (D) *Allen Gordan* (McClelland & Stewart). Kate Henry, the popular heroine of Gordan's mystery series, solves a murder during the large-scale baseball strike. **Gershwin's Tale** (M) *Norman Mailer* (Random House). The Pulitzer Prize winner reconstructs the life of John F. Kennedy's mistress, Lou Harris (David). **The Lost Oasis** (P) *Patrick Moore* (McClelland & Stewart). The Vancouver novelist tracks a young Canadian's search for his lost father in northwest Africa.

## AUDIO

**Amazing Journey: Children Sing to the Beat of the Earth** (G) *David Suzuki, The Earthkeepers Band* (Oak Street/Sony). The broadcast of environmentalists sings up with its best music album. **Shawnee** (M) *Mary Brown* (McClelland & Stewart). A Ride in the Hall comedies presents a short story and musical vignettes. **P.U.L.S.E.** (P) *Pink Floyd* (Sony). The double album features the very first live performance of the cult hit *Dark Side of the Moon*. **Henry Purcell: Agnes for the Theatre** (M) *Agnes* (Sony). One of two eagerly awaited releases from the Juno Award-winning ensemble, the other features Hayden's symphonies nos. 38, 39, 40. **Veronica Blue** (M) *The Violin Player* (Judy). A sensation in Britain, 16-year-old violinist Vanessa Blue makes her North American debut with a selection of classical and pop tunes. **On Politics** (M) *Ramsey Berntsen* (Sony). The Vancouver singer-songwriter releases his first solo album after a string of three hit recordings with The Legendary Hearts.

# Small markets, big bargains

*Toronto buys and Montreal sells in a flurry of post-strike swapping*

Baseball owners always wanted it would come to this. For years, they threw around dire statistics supporting it: show that the major league's existing system was the ruin of small-market teams. Without the revenues to compete, the big guys would end up losing their best players to the rich clubs in the big cities. Last week in several blockbuster deals, those predictions became self-fulfilling prophecies that further generated the post-strike atmosphere. Montreal, plinking poverty, traded away high-priced pitchers John Wetteland and Ken Hill, and all-star outfielder Marquis Grissom, and moved about as lightly held a return, Kansas City did the same with home-owning big David Cone, despite the fact that he was voted the American League's best pitcher in 1994. True to form, three of the four teams that benefited from the Expos' and Royals' distress were the revenue teams—i.e., Toronto Blue Jays (Cone), New York Yankees (Wetteland) and Atlanta Braves (Grissom). In the Expos clubhouse, the reaction was raucous: "It's not because of what we had here," said star outfielder Moisés Alou. "Now, you don't know."

The players' strike, which eight months ago dashed the Expos' World Series ambitions, ended last week without real resolution. Despite owning players and teams up to \$600 million, the dispute has so far failed to produce a new collective agreement around which the warring factions could finally unite—or even a guarantee of labor peace through the coming season, now scheduled to open on April 25. The owners were also unable to agree among themselves on a 1995 revenue-sharing arrangement to prop up small-market teams. And although they abandoned their embattled existing plan to field replacement players, the return of the regulars did not quell doubts about the mood of the fans. "It's a sad, sad day," lamented Toronto designated hitter Paul Maloney as he served at the Jays' training camp in Dunedin, Fla.

The Blue Jays had the brains—and the backs—to combat that problem. After the

smecting labor dispute, the team could not count on the usual glut at the SkyDome marketplace. The Cone trade not only filled a gaping hole in the pitching rotation but renewed the Jays' commitment to winning, giving Toronto fans hope that the two-time champions might contend again. "You can't put anything," Blue Jays president Paul Bevilacqua said. "Words are hollow. You have to show them."

The Expos have done anything but. To meet the payroll target of \$19 million—compared with \$60 million for the Jays—team president Claude Brochu decided to dismantle the team that, in spite-electricity 1994, finished with the best record in baseball. General manager Kevin Malone was at times uncooperative with his task. "It's a baseball guy," Malone said. "If you want to talk about money, call Claude Brochu."

Although Malone tried to dignify the process by insisting that it was not a "fire sale," the facts say otherwise. For Wetteland, one of the game's best closers, the Expos acquired a major-league outfielder and a reported \$1 million in cash from the Yankees. For Hill, rated the National League's second-best pitcher in 1994, Montreal received three borderline prospects from St. Louis.

There was no attempt to re-sign free agent Larry Walker, the all-star outfielder from Maple Ridge, B.C., who signed a four-year, \$20-million deal with the Colorado Rockies on Sunday. Only Grissom, the fleet center-fielder and team leader, attracted a decent return—Atlanta outfielders Roberto Kelly and Tony Tarasco, and a minor-league pitcher Brochu offered no apologies. "That's an indication of what we have been warning people about," he said dejectedly. "And it's just the beginning."

The team's manager, the va-

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Trade lost  
will the fans  
forgive?

Reggie. Felipe. Also, last year this scenario before he began last season after losing his top pitcher, Dennis Martinez, to free agency and his lead-off batter, Delino DeShazo, in a trade. And despite last week's losses, Alex still has a talented core of players, including his son, Mason, along with starting Wi Carlosena and pitchers Jeff Fassero, Helio Martinez and Mel Rojas. But it remains unclear if anyone will notice. The team has no English language television deal, and a fan base that may now be more faded than ever—the team has sold only 3,200 season tickets compared with Toronto's 35,000.

Critics charge that the Expos' financial problems have as much to do with poor management as with baseball's economic problems. For instance, The Sports Network had planned to televise 35 Expos games until the early broadcast sport reached by relying on an arena featuring replacement players. (At week's end, the two parties were still negotiating.) Critics also blame poor coaching that has failed to attract new fans for what, in the past few seasons, has been a brand-name-only cupping ball club. "They want a commitment from the fans," said Mark McLeach, a talk-show host on the team's radio station 1240. "I think the fans need a commitment from them."

Reichman insists that keeping Wetchell, Hill and Gibson would not have put one more person in the 16,500 seats at Olympic Stadium. "Before last week it was not as if people were buying the first down trying to buy season tickets," he said. Reichman, who says the team will turn a profit this year, also denies reports that the owners plan to sell the team to buyers in southern Virginia. "We're not serious," he says. "If they don't wrap up the core of guys who are left in long-term deals," and McLeach. "Then the fans will have to assume they are just trying to liquidate their assets before selling the team."

For longtime baseball fans, last week's events only proved the axiom that the team always change, the team they stay the same. The Expos' coasting away are reminiscent of those first 1876 by Charles O. Finley, then owner of the Oakland Athletics. The New York Yankees, who signed Finley simply sold them to his star players to richer owners for millions in cash, saying he could not afford their salaries. But some things have changed. In 1900, the major leagues had a commission; Babe Ruth, who quashed the Philly Reds, refused to take a player from small market teams to the well-heeled New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox was not "in the best interests of baseball." In 1965, however, there is no commissioner, and accordingly no one to decide what is in the best interests of baseball.

JAMES HENSON



Targosz (right):  
"an old childhood dream"

## Desperate dealings

*The struggling Canadiens make a major trade*

Control fans needed a program to keep track of the trades. No sooner had the cash-strapped Montreal Expos unloaded top pitchers John Wetchell and Ken Hill than the struggling Montreal Canadiens pulled off one of the biggest trades of the National Hockey League season. In a desperate attempt to save the storied franchise from the unthinkable—missing the playoffs for the first time in 25 years—the Habs sent their captain, Nick Malen, defenseman Vladimir Schneider and a minor-league to the New York Islanders. In exchange, they received hometown captain and Quebec native Pierre Turgeon, and Russian defenseman Vladimir Malakhov. So, for the first time since the departure of Guy Lafleur in 1980, the Canadiens have a high-scoring French Canadian to lead them. As a result, and David McGarry, general manager of the La Cite des Sports bar in Montreal's west end, has lately forgone Canadiens general manager Serge Savard for trading the popular Malen.

"It is nice," said McGarry, "to have a great player from Quebec, that's for sure." Like virtually everything that happens around the Canadiens, the trade was packed with politics and emotion. Malen, a 25-year-old center, led the Habs to the Stanley Cup in 1993, but they have been playing mediocre hockey ever since. Reporters with the city's hockey-mad, French-language newspapers had even suggested that a cabal of disgruntled English players was undermining the team.

Now, with the club languishing below 500 and the playoffs less than a month away, there was immense pressure on Savard to act. On the day of the trade, an article in *La Presse* openly mocked Savard, saying he lacked the "courage and fire" to engineer a blockbuster deal.

The last attempt, back in 1991, to January, Savard traded winger John LeClair and defenseman Eric Desjardins to the Philadelphia Flyers for right-winger Mark Recchi. Since then, while Recchi has played well enough, LeClair has emerged as a prolific scorer as a suddenly powerful Flyers team. Now, with a top playmaking center like the 20-year-old Turgeon to set up Recchi, the Canadiens are hoping to generate more offense. And in his first game against Montreal's archrival, the Quebec Nordiques, Turgeon scored the tying goal and set up the winner. Said Montreal coach Jacques Demers: "Now we have what every owner wants—a major impact line."

A native of Rouen in northwestern Quebec, Turgeon could also help restore the club's enormous link to the great French Canadian players of its past as a crucial trade. Next spring, the team will vacate the Montreal Forum, its faded home since 1994, and move into a new 25,000-seat arena. Turgeon appears ready for the challenge. "C'mon here," he said, "is an old childhood dream come true." The dream of Habs has, however distant, is for Turgeon to lift them into Cup contention.

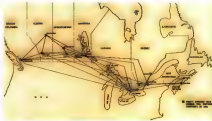
TOM PENNELL, with DAN IZRAELSON

An advertising supplement to the April 17, 1995 issue of *Madison's* magazine.





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**W**hen the Berlin Wall fell on November 9, 1989, the pictures of people embracing and dancing on it went around the world. The call for freedom by courageous people in the former GDR had quickly become a call for freedom and unity. Today, five years after reunification, many of the issues of Germany's long division have already vanished.

Notwithstanding the huge challenge of completing our internal unification, Germans now stand ready to take on a role in shaping Europe and international relations. Germany and France are the twin pillars of European unity, which indeed only became possible as a result of their reconciliation and friendship. Today, we live in a Europe of open borders and a single economic area. We are striving to achieve a common foreign and security policy. We intend to have a common European currency by the end of this century. In the wake of this year's accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, the European Union will next open its doors to the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. Long though the road may be, the association agreements already concluded are a first step towards this goal. Germany is also supporting the process of democratization in Russia — in the name of some DM100 billion to date.

NATO and our transatlantic ties with the USA and Canada guarantee Germany's free and peaceful future. The 1990 Transatlantic Declaration defined a broad range of cooperation and multilateralized an ongoing dialogue between our countries that is now being further intensified to encompass the full range of political, economic, military and strategic issues. Germany, as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, is fulfilling an United Nations obligation through peacekeeping missions and participation in the Contact Group with the former Yugoslavia. Over 400,000 refugees displaced by the war there have found refuge in Germany. The European Union and

Germany are also actively supporting the Middle East peace process. Thirty years ago, German and Israel extended the hand of reconciliation to each other when they entered into diplomatic relations. Our awareness or the unique nature of this relationship strengthens our determination to broaden and deepen our cooperation.

German-Canadian relations are cordial, close and multi-faceted. After the recession-induced downturn of recent years, our bilateral trade is again rising. Scientific and cultural exchanges are intensive. Our governments keep in constant contact. We recently initiated an exchange of diplomats between our foreign ministries.

A long-standing friendship unites Germans and Canadians. We have come to know each other as participants in partnerships between cities and provinces.

Generations of German immigrants have built bridges between our people, creating mutual understanding, removing prejudices and transmitting a great deal of knowledge. In recent decades, 300,000 Canadian soldiers and their 10,000 German-born children have contributed further to our friendship. The growth of tourism has generated many positive encounters. Canada is right at the top of the German tourist's list of most popular destinations. I hope this remains so; I can assure it will. I also hope that more and more



Hans-Gunter Soltau

Dr. Hans-Gunter Soltau  
Ambassador of the Federal Republic  
of Germany



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## Canadian-German Economic Relations

by Günter Reinhold, Economics Minister, Germany

### The current situation

**B**oth Canada and Germany are again on the path of economic growth. This means even greater potential for strengthening the economic ties between our two countries — ties that are already very close and based on mutual trust.

The progress recently made on multilateral trade policy, in particular the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, promises to provide a significant stimulus for our bilateral economic relations. Further liberalization measures must follow — especially in the ever more important areas of services, more open government markets and the development of a global information market by free competition.

Both Canada and Germany belong to large economic unions. Whereas Germany has for decades been a firm member of the European Community — now the European Union — Canada has only recently followed a similar path as a founding member of NAFTA. While both countries will derive increased export opportunities from these larger markets, those ought not to develop at the expense of existing markets, nor does that mean likely.

As well, the German market has expanded immensely as the result of unification, with the inclusion of five new federal states. This offers increased opportunities for the future of Canadian commerce in particular.

### Trade in goods between Canada and Germany

Comparable economic situations and close cultural ties have given Canada and Germany an excellent basis for intensive trade and economic relations. Since the end of the Second World War, trade relations have traditionally been friendly and problem-free, with slight fluctuations in line with the state of the economy in the two countries. Germany today ranks fifth among countries exporting to Canada and fourth as an importer of Canadian goods.

Following the record trading levels of over DM2 billion in 1991, bilateral trade fell by 25% in 1992 and 1993 to DM7.9 billion, as a consequence of the recession in both countries. The rise in the value of the deutschmark versus the Canadian dollar has also slowed German exports. As a result, the balance of trade, long characterized by German surpluses, reached near equilibrium in 1992 and 1993.

Trade developments last year reflected improved economies in both countries. Not surprisingly, German imports from Canada increased by 8 1/4% in the first three quarters of 1994, its exports to Canada rose by almost twice that, 17.1%. This positive trend seems likely to continue, quickly making up for the declines of 1992 and 1993.

A glance at the structure of Canadian-German trade in goods reveals that German exports to Canada give an almost

exact picture of German exports in general: over 50% finished goods, particularly automobiles, machinery, electrical engineering products and precision mechanics and optics. German imports from Canada are no longer dominated by raw materials; they indicate that Canada has become a highly developed industrial country. Over the years, German imports of raw materials and semi-finished products from Canada have fallen in relative terms, replaced increasingly by finished goods, including many high-tech products.

This trend reflected in Canada's partner-country role at last year's G8/IT, the German computer trade fair, and it will surely continue.

German earnings from services exports to Canada now almost equal those from export of goods. In other words, trade in service is as important to our bilateral economic relations as trade in goods.

### Mutual direct investment

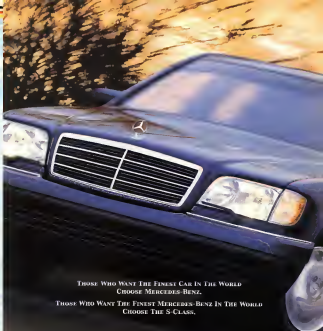
In addition to bilateral trade in goods and services, direct investment plays an important role in the economic ties between Germany and Canada. In line with the continuing globalization of commerce, Canada's growing involvement in global economic affairs and the increasing stability of the Canadian economy, restrictions on foreign investment in Canada have gradually lifted, to the extent that such investments now come with a warm welcome. The success of this policy is reflected in German investment. In 1992, the portfolio of German direct investment in Canada amounted to over DM6.7 billion, with 400 German companies employing more than 34,000 workers here. In Germany, at the same time, total Canadian direct investment was over DM2.7 billion. Canadian companies have invested some DM308 million in eastern Germany, the former GDR, creating or retaining some 5,000 jobs.

### Tourism

German citizens in Canada are not the only ones gripped by this country's fascination. German holiday makers also impart it as one of the world's dream destinations, as continuously growing numbers of German tourists attest. Each year, some 300,000 of them visit Canada. Germany would like to see a similar trend in the other direction, and the number of Canadians attracted by their country's culture and history, though smaller, continues to grow.

### The international arena

Germany enjoys intensive and fruitful cooperation with Canada in international bodies, which gives the two countries frequent and welcome opportunities to exchange views on urgent issues and seek common solutions. The next G8 summit in Halifax will offer an excellent opportunity to debate pressing international economic issues as Canadian sits at the threshold of the 21st century.



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## Eastern Realities

by Dr. Klaus von Bohmer

**W**hen the Iron Curtain fell in 1989, the West had, for the first time, a chance to take a really close look behind it.

And what we saw was terrible. The physical condition of buildings and roads, rail lines and manufacturing facilities was horrifying. As a result, work and communications had reached such a slow pace by Western standards that nothing, virtually nothing, could compete.

In spite of these obvious realities, many people in politics and business in Germany expected a complete recovery within a comparatively short time. They could foresee the tremendous cost of reconstruction. Today, western Germany annually transfers roughly \$58 billion to the east. By the year 2005, we expect to have transferred a total of approximately US\$82 billion.

Rebuilding the East will take much longer than most people originally forecast. East Germany's communication infrastructure will require at least another ten years. Reconstruction of the cities will take 25 years. And financial inequalities between East and West will persist into the future, just as the inequalities between North and South persisted in the U.S. long after the Civil War. East Germany had really been raised by the Communists, the Russians. But it regre-

produce it. Privatization therefore became a strategic precondition for rebuilding eastern Germany.

That job has now been done. After 50,000 legal agreements and 17,000 privatisations of individual businesses, the *Deutsche Einheit* — the trust agency that directed the dismantling of the East German state economy — has closed its doors. But other aspects of the aftermath — the contracts to be enforced, the large trade of real estate still under state owner-



ship, only a third of Germany's territory and a fifth of the population.

The great difficulty there today is finding a job. It's been said that one third of the work force is unemployed, one third working only thanks to financial transfers from western Germany, and one third living on the region's own economic strength. However, the unemployed third is largely engaged in public works, so the official unemployment figure — 15% in the East, compared to eight% in the West — looks much better than the reality.

The main cause for the collapse of employment and a self-supporting financial system was the destruction of East German industry after the sudden opening of the Iron Curtain and the speedy realization that inevitably followed.

Karl-Ludwig with the West forced a government-owned economy, formerly led by the state and the making party, to confront highly superior Western business forces with no advance warning. Within days, Western companies — not only West German ones, but Western European and international ones — had flooded East German stores and order books and swept the country's own dull, grey merchandise off the shelves and out of sight.

Refurbishing production facilities and modernizing products is, of course, the easy part of the job, provided you've got someone who knows the "modern" requirements. For a product and how to

ship — will be with us for decades.

Contrary to what some believe, the mentality formed by four decades of Communist dictatorship and the habits that resulted are not major problems. The problem is that the people who now have modern factories and produce competitive products have no local market.

The old Federal Republic — West Germany — was and remains a formidable competitor on world markets. The East's contribution to last year's German exports amounted to barely 1.5%, or just \$60 billion out of a total exports of DM675 billion. You might say that Germany must today feed 80 million people on the export markets previously served by only 63 million West Germans. Germany will have to embark on a new sales campaign if they want to maintain their standard of living. With a likely economic growth rate for 1995 of three%, low inflation and a strong German mark, the chances are not bad.

I believe Canada's business and financial communities should be mindful of this unfolding drama, because of the possibilities that now exist for importing generally well-proved goods from eastern Germany or because they might wish to invest there, for production is an expanding market. □

## Dresden: The Art of Reconstruction

**L**ast December, before the Soviet capital of Dresden joined forces to produce the largest, single ever of the Soviet Communist Central board called *Shobos*, additionally associated with their city. Weighing just under three tons, the *Shobos* measured more than 12 feet in length and weighed 1,700 pounds of iron, nearly 450 pounds of steel and 1,450 pounds of brass. Since

Though some of Dresden's historic buildings escaped the *Shobos* a total destruction in the *Shobos*, 50 years later many are still modern shells. Credit to the old East German regime, however, when they did spend on restoration, they didn't skimp. The Dresden cathedral, the last great church anywhere built in high baroque style, once more looks splendid, and the Opera House, which reopened



of the so-called *Super Shobos* were sold to raise funds for the reconstruction of Dresden's *Shobos*. An 18th century landmark destroyed in the infamous 1945 firebombing of Dresden, whose ruins had lain undisturbed for almost 50 years in a bitter no-man's-land.

With German reunification spelling an end to many symbols of post-war resentment, reconstruction of the *Shobos* began in late 1993.

about 18 years ago, in time to architect Gottfried Semper's original 18th century plans, down to the last square centimetre of gold leaf.

Its surviving architecture alone would make Dresden eastern Germany's most important tourist destination, but the core persons in Florence have less to do with the buildings than what's inside them, most notably the collection of paintings

purchased in 1754 by Dresden's royal family from the Duke of Modena and now housed in a baroque construction of a pleasure palace called the Zwinger.

In art-historical terms, the most important work may well be Giorgio's "Venus Adipex." Western art's first religious nude. But there are also huge alterations by Albert Dürer and Lucas Cranach and a tiny portrait one by Jan van Eyck, spectacular portraits by Holbein, Velázquez and van Dyck, a diadem or so Rubens, a half dozen great Rembrandts and two Vermeers — of only 40 in the world — one of them the well-known "Girl Reading a Letter by an Open Window" the other, called "The Procuress," possibly



more important because of its rarity as a substantial Vermeer.

Most visitors to the painting collection, however, spend longest peering over five very large, oblong canvases by Caravaggio, the Venetian best known for his near photographic views of

his home city. But these five canvases are of Dresden, which Caravaggio saw at the pinnacle of its baroque magnificence. It's more comfort to realize that the city's present-day rebuilders must know that others will meticulously measure their work against what he recorded. □

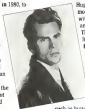


IN DRESDEN, FREEDOM RISES FROM THE RUIN. Germany's greatest church, the Frauenkirche, was destroyed during Allied bombing in 1945. Where Bach and Wagner once performed, there now lies only broken rock. But recently, stonemason Frano Huber and a team of other artisans and architects began to painstakingly resurrect the city's symbol of harmony. Once IBM reconstructed

the Baroque landmark in 3-D cyberspace, the team could begin to rebuild the ruins. Guiding them is an IBM RS/6000™ running CATIA™, a computer aided design tool. By 2006, the church will reach to the heavens once more, thanks to 18th century craftsmanship and a powerful 21st century tool. What can IBM help you build? Call 1 800-465-1234 (ext. 445) and find out.

## The Boss of BOSS

**T**hrough the Reagan-Bush years, Boss revenues had grown tenfold from DM100 million (US\$463 million) in 1980, to DM1 billion 12 years later. In 1989, brothers Uwe and Jochen Riby, grandsons of founder Hugo Boss, sold to a Japanese conglomerate and although they remained officers, began devoting their time elsewhere. By 1992 the Italian textile company Gruppo Marzotto S.p.A. acquired the majority share holding but not before the profits had dropped 22 % in 2 years.



such as button-through cuffs

Something had to change. Marzotto began searching for a new CEO for their ailing acquisition and who they found was Dr. Peter Litzmann. A holding, self-effacing 47-year-old who arrived in Cologne, Germany, at age 21 with the equivalent of \$20 in his pocket. Litzmann had since risen to senior marketing position with Rosenthal china, then transformed one of Germany's biggest but least distinguished carpet firms into one whose top products were sold at New York's Museum of Modern Art.

Litzmann's strategy for Boss borrowed from other German industry giants, but with a twist. "If you look at designers like Armani, Versace, Calvin Klein, or even Donna Karan," he told one interviewer, "they all do it the same way. They establish one top brand carrying their name. Then they decide they have to establish other, lower-priced brands — called diffusion labels." These brands are usually 38 to 50 % cheaper. "I don't believe in that strategy, because it can cannibalize the better product. Everybody buys the cheaper products, which is logical, but in the long run you harm the brand."

Instead, he divided the HUGO BOSS empire into three. One, called BOSS Hugo Boss which carries on the familiar dress-for-success business look which catapulted Hugo Boss

through the nighties but with a trimmer more tailored look for the nineties. The new HUGO Hugo Boss division is more casual, for men with a younger attitude and more eclectic taste. The BALDASSARINI line, named for Hugo Boss' longtime design chief Werner Baldassarini, is very high end, hand-tailored clothing that consists of all cashmere and silk with virtually extract details such as button-through cuffs

Results so far, net earnings in the first half of 1994 rose 17 % to DM28.4 million (US\$12.5 million) despite a small decline in turnover in Germany (North American turnover rose about 6 % in the same period). It is worth noting that Eric Schermer, president of Hugo Boss Fashion (U.S.), is a recent import from Toronto, where he headed the company's Canadian operations for some years, and his public relations director Brandhaus New is another Torontoan working in New York. Successful though their own operation has been lately, Silverman would undoubtedly give credit for the company's turnaround to the former journalist, university professor, and poet, Dr. Peter Litzmann, the softly Boss of Boss. □

## Cors of the future —Today

As reported in 1994's *Focus on Germany*, a Siemens Automotive facility in Windsor, Ontario, that had recently begun making seamless one-piece plastic intake manifolds for the new Chrysler Neon, announced last fall that it would double in size, barely 21 months after its start-up. Citing the expansion, said Jan Reinhold, vice president, Integrated Air Fuel Systems (IAFS) of Siemens Electric Canada, was the car industry's rapid acceptance of the plastic manifold over conventional metal manifolds.

At the time of the announcement, the Windsor plant employed 85 people and had new manufacturing line producing 300,000 plastic manifolds per year. The expansion plans include the installation of up to seven new production lines over three years, creating almost 100 new jobs. The first of these new production lines will be in operation this spring to meet increased demand for the 1995 Neons. Two more lines are to be completed this fall to fulfill new contracts with other North American car manufacturers.

According to Reinhold, auto makers are converting to plastic intake manifolds not only for the lighter weight, increased performance and lower cost, but "the real selling point is the potential benefits the plastic manifold offers as a building block for modular components, and ultimately the fully integrated air-fuel systems of the future, which is quickly becoming the industry trend."

Siemens Automotive in Canada is located in Windsor, London, Chatham and Tilbury, supplying 25 of the world's 28 major car makers. Siemens IAFS operation has application engineering groups working in Auburn Hills, Michigan, Regensburg, Germany and Toulouse, France with Windsor, Ontario being the main "center of expertise."

Siemens is one of the most diversified companies in the world, with activities in design, manufacturing, marketing and servicing of electrical and electronic products, civil systems for utilities, industry, medicine and science. Siemens companies in Canada employ more than 4,000 people in 14 plants and 40 offices. Sales for 1994 were over \$900 million. □

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## Lufthansa's Ticketless Check-in

Although some American regional carriers recently introduced a similar service, Lufthansa haspioneered its international competitors by more than a year in allowing passengers to bypass the check-in counter. So-called ticketless travel only works for passengers with no luggage to check, but they can now get electronically ticketed through a Lufthansa Ticket Terminal (TTT) in any major German airport, or even by touch-tone phone. TTs resemble the banking industry's Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs). Passengers who use them as people or by phone then go directly to their airport gate to pick up a boarding pass. Ulrich Wachter, Lufthansa's Vice President for Canada, says, "Through intensive use of technology, we are taking people out of lineups, so they can use their time more productively."

Expected this year, he adds, is a "chip-card" technology that will dispense boarding passes after telling flight directly to a passenger's credit card. Passengers won't even have to take their checkrags from their wallets; the machines read them as they're waved past.

Another Lufthansa service innovation is only possible thanks to the railway platform: that one row past of many German airports (in Frankfurt, you can take airport baggage carts on for as the last escalator down to the train). Passengers traveling by train to an airport for a same-day flight can check in for their flight at city or more than 50 German train stations, before they get on the train. They receive boarding passes and can even check bags through to their final destination. When the train arrives at the airport, they go straight to the gate, and Lufthansa personnel worry about their luggage. □

## The GREEN Mercedes

Always a leader in advanced sustainable technology, Mercedes-Benz of Stuttgart continues to lead the field with such innovations as their Electronic Stability Program (ESP). This advance on anti-lock braking and electronic traction control, which Mercedes also pioneered, recently received the Henry Ford Award for Engineering Excellence, in Detroit.

This spring, the company's V12-engine S-class coupes acquire an electronic five-speed transmission that is smoother and more responsive than its predecessors but with two-thirds the weight and 45% fewer parts, and an engine-management computer that cuts gas consumption and emissions.

With such high-tech advances, it came as something of a surprise when Mercedes announced it had begun production of new door-gaskets for its

C-class cars using flax and seal, materials more easily associated with couchwork in the horse-drawn carriage days of flax, when all, in the plant from which flax is made (flexible firms use the plant's long fibers, Mercedes is buying up the short ones), and seal is the stuff of coffee bean sacks (In fact, Mercedes seal suppliers recycle those sacks). The car-maker claims its flax-shut door panels are 20% lighter than plastic, with commensurate fuel savings, and that they are extremely strong, with good crash stability. Above all, they are themselves easy to recycle.

The parcel shelves and backrest linings in C-class Mercedes have been made of natural flax since the series was introduced. Since then Mercedes purchased 350 tonnes of natural flax per year, half of that flax fibre. Another advantage is the revival of flax as a German cash crop, with no end in sight. □

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Davidovich  
not thinking  
about Canada

## LAUGHING CLEAR ACROSS CANADA

Comedienne Jenny Plyn says that people steal jokes from her all the time—and that's the way it should be. "I have the lead of humor that audiences take away and repeat to their friends," he says. "It's simple stuff that makes people laugh." The Newfoundland-born Plyn, 46, who now lives on Nova Scotia's east coast shore, has worked as a comedian for more than 20 years, primarily in Atlantic Canada. Now, however, he is the toast of a 35-year, non-stop cross-Canada tour. He attributes his recent popularity to the very state of the economy. "I think that with the cut, the pay, unemployment and all the other problems in the world, people can use a good laugh," says Plyn, whose credits include more than 400 radio broadcasts, three feature-length videos and five comedy cassette. "And believe you me, it's perfectly all right with me that I am the one they're laughing at." Or with.

## SINGING SONGS

In the 1980s, Duncan Dwan were pop music's glitzy boys. With the help of music videos, they sold more than 20 million copies of their albums *Dance Dance*, *Big and Sexy* and *Be Ragged Tigers*, and hit the top of the charts with such singles as *Girls on Film* and *The Reflex*. But between 1988 and 1993, they released three albums that attracted little attention, and it looked as though the London-based group was finished. Then, two years ago they returned to the recording

## PEOPLE

## THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE

When Lalla Davidovich hosted the Toronto Women in Film & Television's outstanding achievement awards on March 30, the busy was not lost on the Canadian actress who has lived in Los Angeles all and on since 1989. Canadian directors passed over the London, Ont., native for major film roles when she lived in Toronto in the mid to late 1980s. It is a period she tries to forget. "I haven't been thinking about Canada, probably because it would bring up a lot of negative reactions," Davidovich now says. Her big break came in 1989, when American direc-

tor Ron Shelton cast her in *River as a stripper* who has an affair with former Louisiana governor Earl Long, played in the movie by Paul Newman. Davidovich, 38, has continued to work with some of Hollywood's top names, including Richard Gere and Sharon Stone in 1993's long-trump *Indecent*. Still, she says her goal is to work in Canadian film and television. Toronto-born actor Henry Corry, whom she gained respect for after working with him in the 1994 can. tv movie *Trial of Fire*, notes May. She adds, "History should be revered in this country."



Plyn: "It's simple stuff"

## CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

In her latest book, *Perfect Rinkside '88: Other Party Told*, author and academic Regina Barrett takes a very look at the state of tourism in North America. It's a popular topic these days, with books about relationships between the sexes filling bookstore shelves. But unlike many authors who believe that men and women are inherently different creatures, Barrett, a professor of English and feminist theory at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, credits popular culture for endearing many of the differences.

"Men and women don't come from separate planets," says Barrett, alluding to the best-selling *Men Are from Mars, Women Are from Venus* by John Gray. "Women just live in poorer neighborhoods." But she also acknowledges there is at least one difference that might be innate—looking Larry. Moore and Carly Lewis. They could show these things over at the Olympics and any of the athletes who stayed in youth would have to compete in a men's "also supports."



Barrett: from the same planet as men



John Taylor (left), Sharon Le Bon, Rhodens thanks

studio, once again calling the album *Duncan Dwan*—and once again they were topping the charts. They have recently released *Thank You*, an album of cover tunes from Bob Dylan's *Lay Lady Lay* to Public Enemy's *911 (Is a Joke)*. Performing someone else's songs added to the challenge, says keyboardist Nick Rhodes, 32. "We didn't want to touch anything we couldn't do justice to," he adds. "These songs are already extraordinary—we just wanted to present them in a new way." Sounds like a 2000's or an old version of Duncan Dwan isn't it?

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

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## FILMS

# Bodies overlapping

A daisy chain of sexual couplings induces fatigue

## ECLIPSE

Directed by Jeremy Podeswa

In ancient cultures, a solar eclipse was often seen as a cosmic event with terrifying and mysterious consequences. In contemporary society, the same could be said of sex. As the shadows of AIDS pass over the planet, what has been poetically called *le petit soir*—the extinguishing act of orgasm—does not seem so small any more.

*Eclipse*, an adventures feature debut by Toronto director Jeremy Podeswa, looks at the sex between of lovelessly bodies and of bodily fluids through the same dark lens. The movie unfolds as a series of crazy erotic encounters that take place during the days leading up to a full solar eclipse. AIDS plays no visible role in any of them. But its presence is implied—in the bleak tone of the drama, and in the fact that its characters find it so hard to be casual about casual sex.

*Eclipse* hits movie screens on the festival circuit—from the Berlin International Film Festival in February to last month's New Directors Festival at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. An art-house film that aims to provoke, it is stylistically crafted, but intensely so. Conscious and austere, Podeswa, who serves producer Carolina Forberg with Alan Fajman (Johann), makes *Eclipse* seem almost scary by comparison.

His movie unfolds as a daisy-chain narrative of alienated souls searching for love, sex and strength. An Asian hustler (Van Hanoi) services a repressed businessman (John Gilman), who is greatly uncomfortable sex with his Quebecois housekeeper (Pascale Montpetit), who seduces a stranger before leaving his name, a Latin American refugee (Daniel Arzouman), who arranges a tryst with the Venezuelan wife (Jenny Del Mar) of his lover (Erica Edwards), a bisexual woman who sneaks off to a hotel room with an drugstore messenger (Matthew Ferguson), who gives his body to a pulled artist (Gael Poulton), who has a crucial date with his best

friend and old flame (Daniel MacIvor), who is practically raped by an obnoxious bar girl (Serena Johnson) in the men's room of a gay disco.

What? But despite the variety and frequency of the sex acts, a certain terror sits in. The pacing is slow. And the director's agenda is all too obvious: in almost every scene, cinema is served by an underlying message of class, race or gender. But certain episodes stand out. As the credits



Montpetit: knife-edge of aggression and vulnerability

housekeeper, Montpetit rides a knife-edge of aggression and vulnerability. Ferguson's nervy performance as a barely established teen is priceless. Podeswa's textured footage, meanwhile, is rife with evocative images, as he intricately the drama, in muted black and white, with documentary-like color scenes of a city consumed by "eclipse fever." He tops it all off with remarkable footage of a solar eclipse that he filmed in Baja California, Mexico, in 1991.

In the end, the alienated couplings of *Eclipse* induce more fatigue than awe. But some of its images leave a lasting impression on the mind's eye.

BRYAN D. JOHNSON

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## FOR THE RECORD

# Star turns, stumbles

Veterans have mixed success; newer acts shine

### MEDUSA

Alexis Lemaux  
(OCA/1046)

Her first, 1990 solo album, the belated *Dave*, established Alexis Lemaux as a star in her own right—first as, without Dave Stewart, her partner in the 1980s sensation *Barbarians*. The album, full of lush orchestrations and moxy vocals, featured nearly the singer's own compositions. With *Medusa*, Lemaux swaps her voice around songs by other artists, including Bob Marley and Neil Young. The result is a mixed affair, with as many surprises as letdowns. The icy detachment that Lemaux brings to Young's *Dove? Let It Be* and *Free Dave* and a pulsing, electro-pop sound in accompanying Al Green's *Take My Love to the River* both seem curiously out of place. More successful in her passionate treatment of Freddie Mercury's *A Winter Shade of Pale* and her driving version of Marley's *Freedom at Your*,

which accompanies the remastered side of the reggae band's work. But the real highlights are a sassy, funk-influenced version of The Temptations' *I Can't Get Next to You* and a rambled reworking of The Clash's *Time in France*, in which Lemaux turns a jaded, punk-funk song into a vibrant gospel number, complete with jazzy horns and soul-drenched vocals. *Medusa* is a treat, if only to hear one of the world's most distinctive voices tackle some classic pop songs.

### THE EDGES OF TWILIGHT

The Tea Party  
(Glad)

With their affinity for blues-rock and their Eastern mystical goings-on, The Tea Party often draws comparisons to Led Zeppelin and The Doors. Add to that the uncanny resemblance of singer Jeff Martin to Jim Morrison—both in voice and appearance—and the Windsor, Ont., trio suddenly begins to seem



Wanderer, Lemaux (right), the wildest in concert; she tackles pop classics

like senior sort of psychedelic 1960s retro band. But on its second album, *The Edges of Twilight*, The Tea Party grows stuff as original outfit with a passion for transcendental lyrics and adventurous workbeat sounds. "We are spirits passing through the doors of time," sings Martin on the gentle *Shadow on the Mountain*, a song that, like the instrumental number *The Border*, is steeped in medieval folk music. *Two Four Lamp Dave Lee*, with Jeff Burrows' tribal drumming, and *The Answer*, featuring the Arabic

sounding strains of Stuart Charwood's harmonium, are love songs that build to frenetic rock climaxes. *Staircase*, an invocation of the creative force, reaches a crescendo on the strength of Martin's fiery vocals and feverish star. Having thrown stuff headlong into Eastern affairs, The Tea Party has emerged with a deeper, more potent sound.

### MURDER LOVE

Shore  
(EastWest/Warner)

Many have predicted a big show for Toronto's Shore. Comparison to flash-in-the-pan white rapper Vanilla Ice have dogged the reggae singer (born Darnia O'Brien) since his 1993 debut, *12 Inches of Shore*. And sharp-



trails. Neither a novelty nor a phony, Shore proves he has both talent and staying power.

### CONVERSATION PEARL

Steve Wandler  
(Shawnee/PolyGram)

Like Paul McCartney, with whom he once collaborated (on the late *Sheryl and Cheryl*), Steve Wandler is a master of sweet melodies. But like the former Beatle, the Seattle, Wash., producer is also notorious for his ability to add too much saccharine to his songs. That, unfortunately, is the case with *Conversation Pearls*, Wandler's first non-soul-track album in nearly eight years. Written mostly in Ghana, where the 45-year-old Detroit native plans to make his home, the album's 12 compositions are brimming with love and signs of personal rebirth. *After Love* comes with its chunky rhythms, a sizzling plea for a better world. *And My Love Is with You*, dedicated to two of Wandler's employees who were killed by Los Angeles gangsters in separate random shoot-outs, is a deeply moving number and the album's most startling track. But the rest of the material, including *I'm Not Yours*, *Trust Me* and *For Your Love*, is mainly sappy ballads and forgettable love songs. Wandler would be wise to balance his hedonist optimism with a little more leading realism.

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## BOOKS

# Garth's world

*An impresario recounts his rocky road to fame*

**GARTH DRABINSKY:**  
**CLOSER TO THE SUN**

By Garth Drabinsky with Mary de Villiers  
(Delacorte & Stewart, \$20)

Oh sure, it has pages—a whopping 436 of them—and a glossy dust jacket showing the mercurial stage-named Garth Drabinsky staring out at placid and personable as a lamb. Sure, an aspiring book buyer might even mistake *Closer to the Sun*, his swarming memoir, for your usual-of-the-celly celebrity autobiography that tries, as they say in showbiz, to be a vehicle. The product of six years, two handsomely rewarded ghostwriters, at least five manuscript versions and endless editing for the subject and his public relations staff, it is also the example of a new publishing phenomenon—an update on the notion of the vanity press. Having already spent tens of thousands of his own money on the project, Drabinsky is following the lead of another wealthy tycoon



Drabinsky: a literary lesson in showbiz

with similar aspirations to literary immortality, Conrad Black.

But the book is not merely a promotional abracadabra for the man whose first name, a ge-

net type on the cover, denotes the title. It is also a literary lesson in showbiz. For those interested in his presentation in literary journalism to the cryptic figure whose wings melted when he tried to fly too high. Drabinsky has a haunting reminder in his view, lesson was a warning: "I think the bastard just gave up too soon," he writes. "He should have gotten himself another set of wings and taken off again!"

For addy, for all the expense and cost of collaborators involved, Drabinsky has been better served by others in choosing his life. Left is his own book, what is, in fact, a moving story of personal courage—overcoming childhood pain and a painful limp, rebuilding his career as a theatrical impresario after losing his Complex movie-house home—becomes lost in the need to right wrongs and punish slights. No one remains unscathed. Even a language he played named George DeLoach, a former president of Fiction Players who helped hasten the end of Drabinsky's movie magazine *Japan* in the early 1970s, is slammed in narrative who keeps "tearing up, like bad printers. We had apples, bit and chewing gums, laughing into the path of progress and blockage."

Amazingly, the impresario knows for his exquisite taste in movie-house curio and his impeccable staging frequently goes over the

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The mystery pulled for humpback whale passes through the rich waters of Nova Scotia. Photo courtesy of the New Bedford Whaling Museum.

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## BOOKS

top with his own side. As he says near the end, "It never means, I just never, ever stop." Not over but never. Gradually, however, a hostile visit to Irving becomes one of the necessities from the Montreal Boardman empire on his Complex board, who came down with cancer during the company's brutal battle with its powerful Hollywood shareholder, MCA Inc. Clearly meant to illustrate the depth of his own desperation, instead it shows more of Debra's loss than a reader might care to know.

In the end, he said, I wish death. I can't help you. Debra's visit. You've seen, Jimmy, I'm dead. I'm not dead."

Bill, he seems better at evoking his struggles than his triumphs, which are often reduced to opening-night guest lists and outbursts of emotion. His vulnerability as a wildly successful theatrical producer who brought not only *The Phantom of the Opera* to Toronto, but *King of the Spider House* and *Stone Boat* to Broadway, gets surprisingly short shrift in the last 200 pages—most at the least compelling in the entire opus. His suicide in winning a 1993 Tony Award is implied by finding that Canadian newspapers did not report the event on page 1.

The rest of the book that Debra's long and under every during his own public reaction over recent months—the trouble story of that power struggle, which eventually cost him his theatre career—turns out to offer a wealth of delicious detail, but no real news. In a chapter entitled "Supping with the Devil," he recalls his seduction by Lew Wasserman, the man known as Hollywood's godfather, only to turn him up as "an exciting individual." Debra's suicide is "one major, devastating and ultimately self-destructive mistake. I never understood MCA's imperial ardor."

Overall, the lengthy recapitulations of board and boardroom meetings, there is no sense of his emotional bond with MCA president Sid Sheinberg, which briefly was the best Torontoan in his order states in their private corridors at power. Nor is there a convincing explanation for MCA's eventual capitulation of the man who became the owner of the company's second-largest movie house chain. Still, Debra's visit to offer a last when he notes, somewhat callously, that at a time when the status was still officially based on investing in the children business, he had already expanded Columbia Pictures with a proposal to invest in his Complex circuit to test the climate.

For the moment, it seems that this book's new readers will have to wait for longer lists to know the rest, would they be the current coup that apparently ousted Debra's—his last-known dark lord, forged between MCA and the Boardman's post-mortem, Senator Les Robb. But then, there's his night all day being to Debra's home. After all, as he makes clear in his brief world of fame, the high-flying impression is unlikely to be dictated by thoughts of a sequel.

MARC MC DONALD

## BOOKS

# Manning the moderate

WAITING FOR THE WAVE:  
THE REFORM PARTY AND  
PRESTON MANNING

By Tom Flanagan  
(Oxford, 245 pages, \$22.95)

He is a great admirer of Victor Havel, the left-leaning playwright and president of the Czech Republic. He loves reciting the Canadian Human Rights Act to his child protection for girls and lesbians. He believes that Canadian prime ministers should be bilingual and, because of that, he began last spring, at age 52, to take French lessons. Could this really be the man Deputy Prime Minister Sheila Copps once likened to the American white supremacist David Duke? Or the anti-Newt Gingrich, the arch-conservative Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, recently hailed as a "discredited west coast"?

So this, one might think, is University of Calgary political science Tom Flanagan. But, Preston Manning defies the stereotypes that his critics and even some of his admirers are wont to impose on him. Far from being a dourly conservative, even Flanagan, the Reform leader, is a populist who "travels countless miles or telephones on long flights or hauled in their own cars," Flanagan, who has long advocated that Reform adopt a more conservative line, reports these findings with a clear sense of irony. Manning, he suggests, may be just too modest and flexible to fall for the old Newt-or-Nancy.

Flanagan gives a unique perspective to his subject. After 1984, he worked closely with Manning in a policy and strategy adviser for more than two years. But following several private and public disagreements—most noticeably over the choice of Rick Anderson, a neoconservative Ontario politician, as the party's campaign director for the 1993 election—Manning left Flanagan in July 1987. Drawing on private conversations and meetings, the author is able to shed new light on the enigmatic Manning. But Flanagan, who remains a member of the party, is no uncritical admirer. He has some things to praise and some to bury. But, what is new here is the most objective book yet written about the Reform leader.

Flanagan helps to explode some popular myths that have developed since the Reform party began in 1987. One of them is that



Reforming the image of the Reform leader

Manning: a populist and not a doctrinaire conservative

Manning, who is an evangelical Christian, is out to impose his religious views on Canadians. In all of the policy discussions in which he participated at Reform's head office in Calgary, writes Flanagan, Reform never played a role. Moreover, the party's preferences are not the result of a "top-down" process according to the wishes of their constituents. For example, after consulting his Calgary Southwest riding, Manning has said that he will probably vote in favour of legislating assisted suicide—even though he is personally opposed to the practice.

Another misconception, says Flanagan, is that Manning secretly longs for Quebec to secede so that he can become prime minister of what remains of Canada. There are no doubt some Reformers who last for this scenario, but Manning is not among them. He expects to believe, however easily, that Reform is one of a decentralized nation made up of 10 equal provinces can have strong appeal to Quebecers. "He sees himself," writes Flanagan, "as ultimately becoming the leader of a

new Canadian Reform party including a strong contingent of francophones from Quebec."

Flanagan also provides some fascinating glimpses into Manning's leadership style. The Reform leader writes most of his own speeches and in often loads to delegate even the most menial tasks. At the same time, he is a shy and essentially solitary man who seldom is found at conferences and who, according to Flanagan, starts to stutter slightly when the stress level gets too great.

Manning's aversion to open conflict may help to explain his lackluster performance as an opposition leader. But Flanagan suggests a deeper reason, one that has frustrated the author at other commentators. Manning's initial exposure to politics came through his father, Ernest Manning, who served as the Social Credit premier of Alberta from 1968 to 1988, with little success. And before being elected in 1993, the younger Manning had never served in a legislature or worked for a party in opposition. The Reform leader, says Flanagan, has his eyes fixed on the big prize, the prime ministerial throne, in opposition leader interests in what amounts to as much as it did Prem Trudeau.

WE Manning never to prime minister? Not if Flanagan gets his way. The Calgary-based author, a well-known Reformers' Calgary West MP Stephen Harper and Alberta Reform leader Ted Bledsoe (long two others) who want the party to list more diversity in the right. They list the recent success of Gingrich and his second-term victory, while glossing over the fact that Canadians have shown little inclination to embrace reformers of either the left or the right. But given that the majority of Reformers, including many of the party's other 51 MPs, appear to be more conservative than their leader, the author's plan seems in that event, Reform will likely become an NDP at the night, a party of principle that, at times, exerts considerable influence on the national political agenda, but has little chance of governing. That may not be such a bad thing. But as Flanagan himself points out, it is not the kind of party that Preston Manning has any interest in leading.

ERIK BERNHARD



## Don't be stupid: stay in office

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There are a lot of stupid things done in politics. There is a lot of stupid legislation. This is because there are a lot of stupid people in politics.

There are a lot of exceedingly bright ones. Most politicians are honest and hardworking. But there are the stupid ones.

The most influential politician today in the most powerful country on earth is—not William Jefferson Clinton, but Newt Gingrich. As Speaker of the House of Representatives, he has steered the political agenda from the wobbly Clinton and with his celebrated Contract with America has pushed through more legislation in the past 100 days of Republican rule since Roosevelt's legendary start to get the United States out of the Depression in the Thirties.

One piece of Newt's grand scheme, however, did not pass. It was the silly idea of term limits—supposedly according to the current public consensus for politicians and all they represent. Under the Gingrich scheme, all Congress members would be restricted to just 12 years in office. After that, out. The divider: The Dumpster.

Winston Churchill was born in 1874. He was an MP by 1904 at the age of 30. He was in the British cabinet by 1908. He was in Cuba with the Spanish forces in 1910. He was in India, in the Sudan, in the Boer War in South Africa he was captured and escaped.

He was first lord of the Admiralty in 1911. He was a colonel in the British army in France in 1916 in the First World War. He was minister of munitions by 1917. He was chancellor of the exchequer by 1924.

In a policy difference with his Conservatives, he crossed the Commons floor to sit with the Liberals. He returned to the Tory benches eventually with a special Churchillian remark: "Anyone can sit, but it takes something to merit."

He became prime minister in 1940, leading twice with Roosevelt at Quebec City in 1943 and 1944 to plot the war strategy. Deposed in 1955, he returned as PM in 1957 and lasted four more years in the post.



Under the Newt plan, he would have been in the cabinet after 12 years. Too bad.

The current Congress represents its first true war with the news, most powerful man in America. Newt was outvoted during his parents' three-day marriage in 1942. "We were married on a Saturday, and I left him on a Tuesday," once told *The New York Times*. "I put Newt in those three days."

William Lyon Mackenzie King was an MP by 1906. He was prime minister from 1931 to 1933, again from 1936 to 1939, again from 1939 to 1948. Under the silly Newt, he would have been out while still a pup—with no one to talk to but his dog. Tough.

As a boy, Gingrich used to get snakes to poison the neighborhood and his grandmother's bed to scare her.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, elected to the White House in 1932, became the first president ever to serve three terms and was in his

fourth when he died in 1945. If Newt had his say, he would have been sent to the bullpen. All of this is instructive since the seven-term vice-presidence of Newt is creeping across the border, in all American newsroom dots, the Reform's Panama Manning trickling to Washington for a photo-op with the new MP with the South. A nervous Mike Huckabee in Nevada, California—as if I've never read Edward Burke—brings its vague legislative empowering voters to "recall" politicians.

As a member of the Continental Congress, Thomas Jefferson in 1776 passed the Declaration of Independence. In 1793, he devised the decimal system of money. In 1801, he became president, serving two terms. If Newt had been in control, he would have been long out to pasture. Great thinking.

Look, on your TV screen, each day in the Commons sits. There is the well beneath the Speaker's chair, says Stanley Knowles, greeted that night by Pierre Trudeau after the sixty Whigs would retire from a lifetime of service in politics. "Twenty years!" He went to work writing up him. Senator William Fulbright of Arkansas, who died this year, was first elected to Congress in 1942. In 1961, he submitted a resolution urging the establishment of something called the United Nations. He founded the Fulbright Scholarship, which to this day sends university kids around the world. If Newt had his way, Fulbright never would have been in Washington to lead the opposition to Jan. McCarthy and to fight against the insane Vietnam War.

Newt, while in high school, wooed and then married his math teacher. In 1968, the day after she had had cancer surgery, he visited her in hospital to discuss a divorce. He told a friend: "She's not young enough or pretty enough to be the wife to a president. And besides, she has cancer."

John James "Pete" Martin, Sr. "Alma McWilliams?" What would Louisiana's high ways and dams and ferries have been today without W. A. C. Bennett's wacky and eccentric and visionary 20 years in power? Would Newfoundland be in Canada today without Joey Smallwood, a lifetime political Alberta ungrateful without Ernest Manning and who first appeared his constituency as "a joke," did either sell us exceeding the Newt's rejection.

Gingrich says he will bring back the 12-year-old legislation and amend it and is confident it will pass the Republican-controlled Congress.

"We already have term limits," says a veteran Washington politician. "They're called elections."

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